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12 October 1983

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No. 2857

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## NGONGO DENOUNCES SOUTH AFRICAN AGGRESSION IN PRESS CONFERENCE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 25 Aug 83 p 1

[Text] Yesterday, in an interview given in Luanda to national and foreign reporters on the country's politico-military situation, Lieutenant Colonel Ngongo, FAPLA assistant chief of the General Staff, said that Angola is now undergoing another aggression by South African racist troops, especially with an increase of racist air raids in the country's Central and North-Central regions.

In this context, he disclosed that South African planes have dropped a large amount of military equipment to help puppet bands that need supplies and which previously landed in regions north of the Benguela railroad. Large-scale activities have been noted, particularly of South African freighters coming from Namibia, especially at night, to unload military equipment "in places where our vigilance is lacking," he added, "because our forces do not occupy all the nation's territory."

Lieutenant Colonel Ngongo mentioned the existence of South African tactical groups in the Luengue areas, south of Vila Nova Armada and Calundu, the Kunando-Kubango Province and three others in Cunene, mainly in the Mupa area and two others between Cuamato and Calueque, Cunene Province, in addition to the occupation forces.

The objective of this large South African military engagement is to try to show that in the quest for a solution to the Namibian problem, the Savimbi puppet and his bands should be heard, as Pretoria is using the Cangamba occupation as proof that their puppets have a military force in the Angolan interior, especially in anticipation of a visit from the UN secretary general, Perez de Cuellar, a visit which is consonant with the mission to which the Security Council has assigned him.

Lieutenant Colonel Ngongo emphasized that since last May they have noted silent invasion movements which, for the present, have culminated with the attack on and destruction of Cangamba and the enormous infiltration of military equipment (artillery and South African and mercenary armed forces) in addition to puppet bands.

In the Namibia Province, they detected subversive groups who had to take flight and were later picked up by South African helicopters. The southern part of the Namibe, Cunene and Kuango-Kubango Provinces, Lieutenant Colonel Ngongo added, are engaged in a continual South African movement, stressing that at this moment, engineers are working on the approximately 1,000 meter Cunene bridge which had been destroyed in August 1981, to make possible the passage of vehicles in order to expand the aggression further north.

"There is no doubt," the military officer emphasized, "that we are about to witness a new invasion, this time a silent one, because the racists and the Western press attribute it to the UNITA bands."

8870

CSO: 3442/347

## BRIEFS

ADB GRANTS LOAN--Thursday, Angola signed two treaty documents and one loan agreement with the African Development Bank (ADB) with the view to developing the economic objectives already in the planning stage. In the documents signed, there are provisions for the development of economic viability studies and the completion of the rural electrical installation in the Angolan provinces of Uige, Huambo and Malanje, and the development of a telecommunications project. The loan grant, amounting to 25 million dollars (about 750 million Kuanzas) in the first stage, will cover the construction costs of the higher education centers, one for administration in Luanda and the other for agriculture in Malanje Province. In a second stage, the loan will be used in the construction of a Higher Institute of Agronomy in Huambo, and another of Educational Sciences in Huila Province. The term of the loan is 50 years, with a 10-year period of grace. The vice minister of finance, Sousa e Santos, signed three documents for Angola, and for the ADB the respective vice president, Bonatien Bihute, who was accompanied by Kane Mamdou, the ADB representative in the Cameroons, and Nseth Mi Nseth, this credit institute's charge d'affaires in Angola. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 3 Sep 83 p 1] 8870

LITERACY CAMPAIGN--At the closing of the Administrative Council of the Provincial Literacy Campaign Center recently held in Sumbe, it was disclosed that in the ninth literacy stage in Kwanza-Sul about 2,000 illiterate persons had learned to read. The council participants took note of the ineffective functioning of some municipal literacy committees, a fact which explains the lack of labor assistance. The last communique recommends a statistical data investigation on the literacy campaign, during the preparation of the next stage, and that the strategic, key enterprises: agricultural complexes and coffee growing networks be strictly supervised by municipal centers which will enroll all the members in the literacy classes. It should be noted that during the ninth literacy stage, four provincial towns, namely Amboim, Libolo, Ebo and Ukoseles, were outstanding in the literacy campaign, respectively to 496, 487, 43 and 417 inhabitants. The municipal and community coordinators as well as the section chiefs of the literacy campaign will participate in the council. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 4 Sep 83 p 2] 8870

CSO: 3442/347



FORMER GUNT MINISTER GIVES VIEWS ON NATIONAL RECONCILIATION

Paris LIBERATION in French 26 Aug 83 p 6

[Interview with Thiam Tidjani, former minister of Foreign Affairs of GUNT, National Transition Union Government, by Jose Garcon, date and place not specified].

[Text] "The most useful negotiation would be the one that would unite Chadians around a table. But antagonisms are such that this solution is at present only an ideal. Which doesn't keep us from working at it." Yesterday Francois Mitterrand indicated in an interview with LE MONDE the context in which a solution to the impasse in the Chad matter is currently being discussed. Indicating to Qadhdhafi's Libya that France had the military means to respond to a new offensive, the chief of state also warns Hissein Habre of the fact that "France will not let itself be led where it doesn't want to go," and that, at the same time, he hopes for a meeting of all Chadians around a table" and for "the peaceful inter-African intervention of the OAU [Organization of African Unity].

At a time when Hissein Habre is obstinately hanging on to power, ignoring all the other Chadian politico-military tendencies or factions, we are witnessing an attempt to unite all Chadians, as the Organization of African Unity had, moreover, recommended on two occasions. If the OAU again called for a round table in which all the Chadian factions and parties would participate, there is only a possibility Hissein Habre would be there. That failing, he would exclude himself from any form of provisional government of national unity likely to be created during such a meeting held under the auspices of the OAU and, therefore, legitimized by the Pan-African organization.

Thiam Tidjani, former minister of Foreign Affairs for the GUNT, National Transition Union Government, founded in 1979 to unite the 11 Chadian politico-military factions,



explains in an interview with LIBERATION how the national reconciliation is being prepared in Chad. Thiam Tidjani belongs to the CDR [Democratic Revolutionary Council], the principal Chad politico-military component that has also produced the person who is often seen as a possible "third man" capable of assuming power in Chad, Acheik Ign Omar, the successor of Ahmat Acyl, minister of foreign affairs for Goukouni Oueddei, who died accidentally last year.

[Question] For several days military activity in the field has slowed down. Are we really in a phase of irreversible negotiations today?

[Answer] In any case we are heading for an agreement among Chadians. For one simple reason: the only possible route is that of national reconciliation. We have progressed militarily, we have asserted ourselves in the field because that was the only way to reach negotiations. Today, therefore, it is a matter of negotiating because it is impossible to solve the Chad problem with weapons. The time has come to put aside the military chiefs, even our own....

The Chadian people aspire to peace. And it is difficult to see how to get to that point without going through a phase of dialogue among Chadians, without interference from either the Libyans or the French.

[Question] Hissein Habre, the current president of Chad, seems to be far from disposed to the national reconciliation that you are talking about....

[Answer] You know, Hissein Habre is not the only player involved. Today we have to take realities into account. Everyone is talking about peace: France, Libya and especially ourselves, the Chadians who no longer want to hear about war but rather about reconstruction of our nation. In this context, any Chadian who is opposed to peace will be disinherited by those of the source of his power. Hissein Habre will not escape...and he knows that very well. Even in his faction, even among the FANT anyone not disposed to peace and negotiation is very rare. And then, particularly, it should not be forgotten that, without a foreign army to support him--Zaire in this case--Hissein Habre would not hang onto power.

[Question] In what context can this reconciliation take place?

[Answer]  
The Chadian parties can only talk about their problems around a negotiating table. Consequently, we are disposed to respond to any call by the Organization of African Unity (OAU). If Chadians meet under the OAU and if another form of government comes out of that, legitimacy is automatically on our side. And so much the worse if Hissein Habre does not participate in it. As for France, it has always stood behind the OAU and yesterday in his interview President Mitterrand himself called for "a peaceful African intervention" in the context of the OAU.

[Question] What are you waiting for today?

[Answer] Simply for the OAU to reiterate the position that it has already expressed twice, that is, for it to call upon all the Chadian factions to discuss matters around a negotiating table. Moreover, it is in this context, in order to urge the OAU to act quickly, that the mission of Maurice Faure attached to Colonel Mengitsu, president of the OAU, is to be interpreted. And there is no reason for the OAU not to do it. At the information meeting of several African chiefs of state that took place recently in Brazzaville, all of the chiefs of state present, with the exception of Mobutu, were speaking the language of peace and doing so in the presence of the OAU president. That assumes that the latter agrees with this language. Moreover, Francois Mitterrand has already set the tone by declaring himself in favor of a peaceful solution. In addition, only France can bring Hissein Habre to accept a reasonable solution.

[Question] But, if the present military situation continues, aren't you afraid of ending up with a partition of Chad?

[Answer] At the moment, it is true that we are actually limited to a tacit ceasefire. But there is no question of this situation continuing and, therefore, of the slightest partition of Chad being undertaken. That solution is unthinkable for us. Incidentally, Qadhafi has no interest in that either, no matter what is being said, nor in permanent instability in Chad. The only thing he is definitively refusing is Hissein Habre because he would allow Chad to become a base from which the Sudanese and the Americans could destabilize Libya continuously and at their leisure. As for us, we want an independent Chad that serves as a destabilizing base for neither the Libyans nor the Sudanese. That is impossible with Hissein Habre. He has always acted like a terrorist, demanding ransom money to free Mrs Claustre, assassinating commander Galopin.... Today he is insulting the French authorities. As long as Hissein Habre is there, there will be no peace in the country. And without peace, it will be impossible to begin what we need so desperately: the reconstruction of the nation.

9969

CSO: 3419/1180

## LAKE CHAD AREA FACING WATER SHORTAGE, CURRENCY PROBLEMS

Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 23 Aug 83 pp 8, 9

[Article by A. T. P.: "Shortage of Drinking Water and the Naira Is Killing the CFS"]

[Text] After several unfortunate incidents between our armed forces and those of Nigeria during the month of June, weapons have definitely been silenced in the Lake Chad area where reconstruction is now being planned. The mixed Chad-Nigerian patrols set up last month are fulfilling their mission well. Security and serenity is being reestablished in the region little by little despite the fact that armed individuals hide from time to time in the islands, taking some actions. But just when the population, which had lived for three months in the fear that the situation would get worse, was learning to smile and hope again, problems arose. Drinking water has become scarce and the naira (Nigerian coin) is killing the CFA [African Financial Community] francs. Our correspondent in Bol, Mbodou Seid, has informed us of the concern on the part of the region's inhabitants with regard to the danger of the water problem and the threat of the naira.

In the lake area, now at peace, two problems hold our attention. The first is the lack of drinking water, a paradoxical fact, certainly, but a cruel reality. The wells of the Lake Chad localities are almost dry. Even in Bol, the seat of the prefecture, inhabitants lack water, and fountains are becoming increasingly dry, to the point that the population must be content with lake water, which, aside from the fact that it is salty, can cause numerous illnesses that are difficult to cure, especially since dispensaries, which are already rare, no longer have any medicine. In the small villages in the area, the situation is alarming, and for the first time villagers have refused to offer water to travellers because of its scarcity. Nothing has yet been undertaken officially to try to find a solution to this difficulty which could become dramatic.

The second problem is that of the naira which has literally invaded the region's market. Because of its proximity to Nigeria, and especially during this season when it is basically turned to the state of Bornou for its commercial trade, the prefecture of the lake is more vulnerable. With the CFA franc having almost totally disappeared, the naira rules. That is why its recent devaluation was strongly felt in this region. The naira, worth 200 CFA francs

for several months, fell recently, on 14 August, to 165 CFA francs. This devaluation was translated on the lake market into an increase in prices, causing general surprise. Thus, a package of Omo soap powder is up to 600 francs.

Merchants and businessmen are, certainly, those most worried by this disturbance. But doesn't this monetary anarchy on our markets threaten unfortunate consequences for our currency, our trade, our economy?

9955

CSO: 3419/1192

## MICO AFFAIR, OPPOSITION TO GOVERNMENT PROFILED

London AFRICA NOW in English No 29, Sep 83 pp 26, 27

[Text]

A deal struck between Equatorial Guinea's President Teodoro Obiang Nguema and the Spanish Government, over the fate of a plotter against the Malabo regime, worsened the already bad relations between Madrid and its former colony, threatening a complete halt to vital Spanish aid and possibly the ousting of Obiang.

The plot last May was nipped in the bud by Obiang's Moroccan bodyguard and some 100 people were arrested, most of them from the army. Foreign Minister Marcelino Nguema told diplomats in Malabo that "tribal rivalries" were the cause and the opposition in exile unanimously denied responsibility. The affair was a "palace revolution" mounted by discontented members of Obiang's Mongomo clan, the exiles said.

Among those reportedly arrested were Lieutenant Pablo Obama Eyang, Commissioner for Trade in the ruling military council, who was said to want dialogue with the exiles; ambassador to the UN Florencio Maye; and representative at the OUA, Felix Mba.

However, it was a humble sergeant who was to cause the most trouble. Venancio Micó took refuge in the Spanish embassy in Malabo and the authorities demanded that he be handed over. While flatly denying any involvement in the plot, Spain was reluctant to comply, knowing that Micó would certainly be going to his death.

Finally, Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Morán himself made a lightning visit to Malabo on May 25 and concluded the deal with Obiang. Micó would be handed over to the Moroccan guards: he could be visited daily by a doctor and Spanish diplomats; he would have legal representation at his trial; and any death sentence would be commuted to imprisonment (where his "physical and mental integrity would be respected"); or be exiled.

Morán also said that Madrid wanted to help its former colony develop, but there would be measures to ensure there was no "deviation" of Spanish aid, which would amount to 1.8bn pesetas this year. Morán was well aware of this necessity: at the end of June he told Parliament in Madrid that certain unnamed members of the Malabo government had "diverted" some 70m pesetas of aid.

The Micó affair had only further envenomed bad feeling between Malabo and Madrid over Equatorial Guinea's enormous 6.5bn pesetas debt. The influential Madrid daily *El País* reported that Spain wanted the debt renegotiated and was rapidly losing patience with Obiang, to the extent that it was seriously contemplating turning off the tap altogether.

On July 5 it was learned in Madrid that Micó and two lieutenants, Gregorio Micha Ela and Carmelo Owono Rui, had been tried and sentenced to death. The two officers were promptly executed, but Micó was spared while Madrid exerted intense diplomatic pressure to ensure the deal was respected. Spanish officials let it be known that their government would react very strongly if Micó died. King Juan Carlos and Prime Minister Felipe González telephoned Obiang to remind him of his promise and UN secretary-general Javier Perez de Cuellar appealed for clemency.

Shortly afterwards, Foreign Minister Marcelino Nguema, in Madrid for talks with Morán, told journalists the Micó case was an "internal affair;" -- indeed it was. For, according to ... sources, Obiang was under intense pressure from certain pro-Soviet members of the Mongomo clan to execute Micó and stage a showdown with Spain. Nguema admitted his dilemma when he told Spanish television that the "Guinean people" did not want to see clemency applied to someone who, he claimed, had



wanted to halt the democratisation process by mounting a coup. Nguema, it appeared, was in a cleft stick: he either asserted his authority at home by sticking to the deal and sparing Micó, laying himself open to another coup by those who rejected the deal and further co-operation with Spain, or he had Micó shot and risked the break with Spain which his enemies wanted.

He chose to stick with Spain. He requested a visit to Madrid and was told he could only come on condition Micó was spared. On July 28 he came and, after talks with Felipe González, Spanish sources were saying that Micó would be exiled to Spain.

A few days beforehand, in another move clearly designed to win favour with Madrid, he issued a decree outlining a proposed new Parliamentary system, but there was no date given for elections and the scheme was hardly a model of democracy. Members of the Parliament would be chosen by elected local councils and "economic, cultural and professional groups" but, if there were not enough of these, or of "qualified" candidates, the President could make some or all of the appointments himself.

The main opposition group in Spain, the *Junta Civil de Salvación Nacional*, rejected any general election when 60% of the population was in exile, and there was no amnesty and legalisation of political parties. But the Junta's leaders, Severo Moto, Jose Luis Jones, Gabriel Andombe and Cipriano Marques, were prepared to meet Obiang during his visit to Madrid.

The Junta was formed in April at a meeting in Saragossa, Spain, of five opposition parties; FRELIGE (Equatorial Guinea Liberation Front), ANRDE (National Alliance for the Restoration of Democracy in Equatorial Guinea), MOLIFUGE (Movement for the Freedom and Future of Equatorial Guinea), PPGE (Equatorial Guinea Progress Party) and the RDGE (Democratic Reform of Equatorial Guinea). They agreed to collaborate in seeking democracy in the country, but to retain their separate political ideologies.

The meeting pointedly ignored the "government" in exile set up not long ago in Paris by the *Rassemblement Démocratique pour la Libération de la Guinée Equatoriale* (RDLGE) of Manuel Ruben N'Dongo. It was accused of being too much under French influence while another group, which wants self-determination for the island of Bioko (formerly Fernando Po on which Malabo stands) and its predominant Bubi people, said the junta was made up exclusively of Fangs, the main ethnic group on the mainland.

Meanwhile, Equatorial Guinea's economic situation is no better. Its currency, the ekuele, is virtually worthless while prices are sky-high and salaries extremely low. Most of the 360,000 population are reduced to subsistence farming or living off hand-outs from relief organisations and the little international aid which is not "diverted." Smuggling of the main crops, cocoa and coffee, is rife, and Obiang is desperate to get his country taken into the franc zone. ●



## BRIEFS

WARDA RICE-GROWING COOPERATION--Yesterday at the Ivorian ministry of foreign affairs Mr Siméon Aké, head of that department, and Mr Sidi Coulibaly, secretary general of the West Africa Rice Development Association [WARDA], signed a cooperation agreement between that agency and our country. We recall that WARDA was created in 1970 to help our countries attain self-sufficiency in foodstuffs, since the United Nations ascertained the deepening imbalance between an ever greater consumption and an increasingly weak agricultural production and established the need to regroup the research efforts of our countries in order to give them better support. The agreement signed yesterday is the renewal of the first agreement, which had been signed in 1974 between our country and WARDA. Seizing the opportunity presented by the renewal, Mr Siméon Aké, representing our country, expressed satisfaction with this act, which will also make possible a stronger cooperation between WARDA and the Ivory Coast, while supporting our drive for self-sufficiency in foodstuffs. Reassurance of our country's support was also given to Sidi Coulibaly's successor to the post of executive secretary of WARDA by the minister of foreign affairs. Sidi Coulibaly, speaking in turn, emphasized the importance of this agreement. He said that it will set the framework for all the activities of research and development of rice-growing. Among other things, it covers the regional project for research on river rice. This ceremony took place in the presence of representatives of the ministers for national education, scientific research, and economy and finance and the secretary of state for agriculture. In addition to the UNDP [UN Development Program] representative, the vice-chancellor of the university and the dean of the science faculty attended this signing ceremony. [By Diaby Aboubakar] [Tex] [Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 12 Aug 83 p 1] 9719

COFFEE PRODUCTION SATISFACTORY--The level of coffee production in the Ivory Coast is broadly comparable to last season despite brush fires and weather problems. Western and Southwestern regions recorded yields never before equalled--so much so that the shelling plant at Man operated at 141.7% of capacity as compared to 85.38% in 1982. The plant at San Pedro operated at 122% against 87.58% last year. These results, which offset the deficit recorded in the Central and Eastern regions, allow our country to maintain its potential annual production average of 300,000 tons. The technical, commercial and administrative measures which have been in effect for several years to improve the quality of the coffee should also be noted. The government plans to reinforce these measures so that Ivory Coast coffee will have a high international reputation. [Excerpt] [Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 22 Aug 83 p 1] 9719

## NJONJO'S FALL PROVOKES MIXED REACTIONS ABROAD

London AFRICA NOW in English No 29, Sep 83 pp 54, 55

[Text]

The downfall of Njonjo and the elections taking place this month are affecting Kenya's relations with some of her neighbours as well as her traditional allies in the West, namely Britain.

Tanzania is believed to have welcomed Njonjo's departure from the political scene because it held him personally responsible for the collapse of the East African Community and the strained relations between the two countries. (Uganda's President Milton Obote is also said not to be enamoured of Njonjo.) Now Tanzania has begun to put out feelers for improved relations with Kenya (beginning with Prime Minister Edward Sokoine's recent calls for the resumption of normal links with Kenya) short of reopening the border itself.

In the past three years, a state of tension had existed between the two neighbours, with Moi on several occasions accusing Tanzania of interference in Kenya's domestic affairs and Dar es Salaam responding by denying the charges. It is no secret, however, that, despite these denials, President Julius Nyerere would dearly love to see the emergence of a socialist regime in Kenya. There is suspicion in Nairobi that Nyerere would like to see that happen and then move towards establishing an East African Federation with himself as President.

Early in 1979, when the fall of dictator Idi Amin in neighbouring Uganda was imminent, the US Embassy in Nairobi dispatched a top secret memo to Washington — which has yet to be published — in which it recommended a deliberate US policy of support for the Kenyan Government in a bid to prevent the complete transformation of East Africa into a socialist oasis. Among other things, the memo said that:

•After Amin's fall, Nyerere would seek to instal his friend and socialist disciple, Obote, in power.

•He would then work with Obote to destabilise Kenya, and

•Help to bring about the establishment of a socialist government in Kenya.

The State Department, however, refused to act on the memo, preferring a "hands-off" policy. Whether Nyerere has actually infiltrated men and arms into Kenya has yet to be proven but, in 1980, a former Kenyan officer in the Tanzanian armed forces was arrested in Kenya on charges of spying for Tanzania and was subsequently jailed. About 13 Kenyan exiles have been granted asylum in Tanzania including the former Eldoret North MP, Chelagat Mutai, and the runaway Kenya Air Force soldiers, Pte. Hezekiah Ochuka and Snr. Sgt. Pancras Okumu, wanted in Kenya in connection with the abortive coup.

There is no evidence to suggest that either Tanzania or Uganda is backing candidates in the Kenya general election. If such information were to come to light, none of the candidates would have been allowed by the authorities or KANU to contest the polls. There were allegations, however, made against a Masai Minister in the government, Stanley Oloitipitip, that he had been making secret visits to Tanzania for talks with Tanzanian officials. Oloitipitip is the man who was allegedly offered the post of Vice-President in a Njonjo administration: he has denied the charge.

Abroad, Kenya's relations with Britain may well again enter a new phase without Njonjo, considered to be Britain's strongest ally in this erstwhile colony. Moi's outburst in Kisii against a foreign power prompted the British High Commissioner in Nairobi to seek a meeting with the President at which he demanded assurances that it was not Britain that Moi had in mind.

Close associates of the Kenyan President are quick to agree that Moi did not have the British Government in mind as such, but rather some of the British multinational corporations with whose heads Njonjo had very strong personal and business ties. According to these sources, the multi-

nationals in Britain with interests in Kenya were disenchanted with Moi and believed that Njonjo might make a stronger President. It is these companies, the sources indicated, which were involved in the conspiracy to instal Njonjo as President. Njonjo himself has denied being party to any such conspiracy.

None of these companies have been identified. It was probably no more than a coincidence, but things being what they are these days in Nairobi, it became a matter of comment and speculation that within a month of Moi making the Kisii disclosure, "Tiny" Rowland, the chief executive of the powerful Lonrho Group, flew out to Kenya and saw the President to whom he bestowed the title deeds of 3,000 acres of land in Eldoret for a second national university as a free gift from Lonrho.

Over the past five years of Moi's rule, the *harambee* (it means literally "let us pull together") fund-raising rally movement had been used as a means of building up power and political patronage by key political personalities including the President and Njonjo. However, these *harambee* rallies were largely limited to selected areas where the personalities concerned stood to gain maximum political benefits.

Scant interest has been paid to hold *harambee* rallies in the poorest areas of the country which, not surprisingly, also possess the weakest political leadership. Many of the *harambee* projects have been

concentrated in the Kikuyu-dominated Central Province and also to a certain extent in the Rift Valley Province home of the President.

Kenyans have been baffled at the sources of the seemingly endless *harambee* funds which politicians, particularly those in top positions, have dished out with regularity. Less baffling to them, however, is the knowledge that such funds have been used to buy new political friendships or cement old political alliances.

Recently, a disclosure about *harambee* funds with which Njonjo was associated threatened to blossom into a new major scandal enveloping the former Minister. In 1980, as part of the activities to commemorate the year of the physically disabled, President Moi raised Shs. 23m. Some of the money was to have been used to build an institute for the physically disabled and Moi announced the creation of a national committee under the chairmanship of Njonjo to oversee how the money was spent.

A few weeks ago, the national chairman of the association for the physically disabled, M. Awori, disclosed publicly that only some Shs. 150,000 of the total money raised by the President had been accounted for. Where was the rest of the money? Awori did not say much more, but his statement served to create speculation in the public mind ●

CSO: 3400/1956

## POLITICAL BACKGROUND TO ELECTIONS GIVEN

London AFRICA NOW in English No 29 Sep 83 pp 53-57

[Text] Kenyans go to the polls on September 26 in what is clearly seen as a bid by President Moi to emerge from the shadow of the late President Jomo Kenyatta.

For Daniel arap Moi, it is a crucial test in which he is seeking to pit his strength against the powerful bloc of Kikuyu politicians with whom he has had to share power for the past five years of his Presidency. Moi would never have made his move to break free from the clutches of the Kikuyu cabal if he did not feel confident enough about taking the first step which resulted in the disguised dismissal of the most powerful member of the Kikuyu cabal, Charles Njonjo, the former Minister for Constitutional Affairs. But it took time — fully five years — for Moi to build up his position sufficiently to take on the Kikuyus.

During that time, however, Njonjo & Co. were also trying to make sure that Moi remained their man and did not slip through their fingers. They therefore embarked on a deliberate strategy which resulted in Njonjo making himself an extension of the Presidency.

For the past five years of the Moi Presidency, the country had been witnessing a gradual build-up of the situation which eventually resulted in the recent events culminating in the fall of Njonjo and the President's decision to call a snap election. But the seeds of these dramatic developments were sown some 20 years ago at independence and soon after Kenyatta became the first President of independent Kenya.

As can now be revealed for the first time, it was then that four prominent Kikuyu families of chiefs quietly met and decided to create what they called The Sons of Chiefs Organisation (SCO). Those families were of the former Senior Chief Koinange, father of the late Peter Mbiyu Koinange, Kenyatta's close confidant and a powerful Minister in his government; ex-Senior Chief Njonjo, father of Charles Njonjo; ex-Senior Chief Waruhiu, father of the noted

lawyer Samuel Waruhiu; and ex-Senior Chief Magugu, father of the present Finance Minister, Arthur Magugu, a close associate and *protégé* of Njonjo.

They resolved in the name of the Kikuyu that power should never leave the house of Mumbi, the matriarch of the Kikuyu tribe and that one of their own offspring should succeed Kenyatta as President. By then, Mbiyu Koinange and Njonjo were already in the Kenyatta Government; Waruhiu had his flourishing legal practice which he still has in partnership with Paul Muite, a Njonjo sycophant; and Magugu was in California, US, studying for his university degree.

In 1965, Magugu returned home. He was met at the airport by Njonjo, then Attorney-General, who gave him the key to a brand-new Volkswagen Beetle which is now used by Magugu's younger brother. Njonjo also took him home to Kiambu where he handed him over a 90-acre coffee farm. He also got him to start his own construction company, Speedway Construction Co., and gave him his first Government tender — a road construction job in South Nyanza — which set the young Magugu on the road to becoming a millionaire.

In 1969, however, the first fissure in the SOC occurred. This was when Njenga, the assassin of the late Tom Mboya, hired the services of Waruhiu to defend him in the murder trial. Waruhiu put up a vigorous defence on behalf of Njenga at a time when Njonjo who was then Attorney-General. Njonjo, it is said, had wanted Waruhiu to put up a weak defence.

But a more serious split was soon to follow. In the early 70s because of advanced age, Kenyatta turned over most of his responsibilities for the day-to-day running of the government to Koinange, then Minister of State in the Office of the President. Although Njonjo had by then his own share of power, he resented the fact that Kenyatta had chosen to make Koinange his closest confidant and the man



to whom he entrusted the practical running of the government.

Njonjo's resentment was apparently based on a fear that it would be Koinange, and not he, who would become the next Kikuyu President. It was at this stage, in the early 70s, that Njonjo switched sides and decided to cultivate and openly back Vice-President Daniel arap Moi, who was isolated from the centre of power by the Kikuyus and was from the Kalenjin tribe, the country's third largest tribal grouping.

For this very reason, Njonjo successfully blocked the 1976 Change-the-Constitution Movement which had sought to block Moi's automatic succession to the Presidency in the event of Kenyatta's death. The movement was a proxy attempt by Koinange which was designed to prevent Moi automatically taking over the Presidency and give time for Koinange to prepare a successful bid for the Presidency.

By now, the poles-apart stance adopted by Njonjo vis-à-vis The Change-the-Constitution Movement (Koinange), effectively destroyed the Sons of Chiefs Organisation. Njonjo found himself alone in partnership with the ever-faithful Magugu. But, if he had lost Koinange, he had made new alliances with Moi.

Came 1978, the year of Kenyatta's death. Moi took over the Presidency without opposition from the Kikuyus. Kibaki also became Vice-President. Njonjo emerged as the number three man on what was seen as a new triumvirate of power.

The triumvirate retained its semblance of unity until July, 1979, when the first crack appeared. This was when the Vice-President, Mwai Kibaki, issued a statement saying that Parliamentary candidates would no longer be required to have life membership certificates to be eligible to contest the polls; all they needed, he said, was the ordinary membership receipts worth K.Shs2 each. He was promptly overruled by Moi who publicly declared that the life membership certificate would be the criterion by which Parliamentary hopefuls could contest the elections of 1979. An embarrassed Kibaki subsequently shied away from making policy pronouncements. People sensed that Njonjo was behind Moi's disavowal of his Vice-President and he and Kibaki did not see eye-to-eye any more.

After the 1979 general elections, Kibaki was virtually eclipsed by Njonjo who somehow manoeuvred Moi into appointing a Cabinet heavily packed with Njonjo men in key positions, among them: G.G. Kariuki, as Minister of State in the Office of the President; Magugu as Minister of Health; and many others.

Njonjo also made sure that Moi appointed men of Njonjo's choice to fill in top slots in the Civil Service, the judiciary and police.

Although Kenya had no formal diplomatic relations with Israel, for quite a number of years Israeli security experts served in the CID principally at Njonjo's behest to Tel Aviv.

Finding himself well-entrenched in the new set-up, Njonjo's power under Moi grew immeasurably, so much so that at times, people could be forgiven if they professed failure to make a distinction. Njonjo, observers remarked, was the real powerhouse behind Moi. At any rate, Moi consulted closely with Njonjo and on very many occasions, it is believed, he deferred to Njonjo's wishes in many areas of policy and decision-making processes. If Njonjo did not want things to happen, they did not and if he wanted to cause them to happen, they did.

At the beginning of 1980, Njonjo took a step further in unveiling his strategy for advancing his political career when he declared that the time had come when politicians should establish closer ties with the Press. A month later, Njonjo had George Githii installed as non-executive chairman of the *Standard* newspapers; Githii became editor-in-chief 12 months later.

Two months after Githii's appointment as chairman of the *Standard*, Njonjo announced his retirement as Attorney-General having reached the retirement age of 60 and promptly announced his intention to seek the Kikuyu Parliamentary seat which had been vacated for him by its incumbent only 24 hours before his announcement. At this time, Githii started a concerted effort to "build up" Njonjo through an orchestrated publicity campaign in the *Standard*.

After Njonjo's unopposed return to Parliament as an elected MP and his subsequent appointment to the newly-created post of Minister for Constitutional Affairs, in June, 1980, he began in earnest his campaign against Vice-President Kibaki.

It took the form of a sensational "revelation" in the *Standard* about Vice-President Kibaki's involvement as Finance Minister and that of the then Agriculture Minister, J. Nyagah, a pro-Kibaki, politician, in a Cabinet decision of 1978 to permit the export of surplus maize. The result of that decision, the *Standard* alleged, contributed greatly to the depletion of the strategic maize reserve, leaving the country unable to face up to the food crisis which erupted early in 1980 and continued for most of that year.

For Moi and the country, 1980 was truly a very testing year. Besides the food crisis, there was the energy crisis which led to widespread electricity rationing, nationwide student strikes both in high schools and the university and, towards the end of that year, political tensions reached a new high

in Parliament when an Assistant Minister for Local Government, Waruru Kanja, claimed that there was a plot by some powerful personalities to kill him in the same way that Tom Mboya and J.M. Kariuki, two of Kenya's most charismatic politicians, had been killed in mysterious circumstances in 1969 and 1975.

It was the cue for some anti-Njonjo MPs to rake up the shady aspects of Kenya's political history: the assassinations of these two gentlemen plus that of a former Asian MP, Pio Gama Pinto, in 1964. All of these, as was noted by Martin Shikuku, the tough Assistant Minister for Economic Planning and Development then in the Livestock Ministry, occurred at five-yearly intervals. "We are overdue for 1980," Shikuku remarked grimly.

Shikuku's grim "We are overdue for 1980" was spoken a bit prematurely. For the year ended with a big bang: the Norfolk Hotel bomb explosion which killed about 15 people, many of them tourists. The CID, then under Njonjo's control, investigated the explosion and, in the light of information supplied by it, the government issued a statement saying that it believed a Moroccan hired by one of the Palestinian factions was responsible. The explosion was considered as an attempt by the Palestinians in revenge for Kenya handing over three Palestinian and two German terrorists to the Israelis in 1976 after they had attempted to shoot down an El Al plane coming in to land in Nairobi. The two Germans were released from an Israeli prison on December 23 and the explosion occurred on New Year's eve.

If 1980 went out with a big bang, then 1981 also entered with a crescendo: the arrest in February of Andrew Muthemba, a leading businessman and cousin of Njonjo, for an alleged attempt to overthrow the government of President Moi. Muthemba was alleged by a witness to have expressed a desire to see Moi liquidated. Eight months earlier, ironically, Moi had indirectly in a public speech claimed Tanzania was involved, in collusion with elements at Nairobi University, to assassinate him and other leading members of his government.

By the time the Muthemba case was brought to trial, the country was in a state of jitters. There was a clear and deep division in the ranks of the government and inside Parliament, with Njonjo heading one faction in opposition to another faction headed by Kibaki.

It seemed as though there were mini-governments — one or more — within the government led by Moi. The President was barely able to assert himself over the unruly factions.

More often than not, they seemed to ignore his directives to stop quarrelling and unite behind his leadership. People assumed that he could no longer control his

Ministers and certainly not Njonjo who was more and more giving the appearance of having outgrown the President himself.

If Njonjo were growing bolder by the day with the accumulation of powers he had acquired for himself in the name of the President, people who were committed to opposing him were getting increasingly unsure of where they stood with the President. Kibaki was by 1981 very much in isolation. He was very rarely at the side of the President who seemed to be in the constant company of Njonjo, Kariuki, Kiireini and Nicholas Biwott, another Minister of State in the Office of the President and a Kalenjin like Moi who had at one time served as the President's private secretary.

Meanwhile, Moi had tried to have the Luos aligned with the Kalenjins in a move to counterbalance the overwhelming domination of the government and public sector by the Kikuyus.

Njonjo was acutely aware of this and was determined to prevent it happening. Oginga Odinga's trip to Britain in May last year, when the tempestuous Luo leader is alleged to have advocated the formation of a socialist party, provided yet another golden opportunity to Njonjo to drive a deeper wedge between Moi and Odinga and the Luo community.

The events that happened in 1982 including the return of detentions without trial and the circumstances of the August 1 coup attempt are still somewhat submerged in confusion as to the nature of the motives. It is still unclear to what extent Njonjo may have influenced Moi into resorting to the detentions of almost one dozen civilians, mostly lecturers, since the information available to observers indicated that the two were beginning to grow apart by mid-1982.

Did Moi, for instance, feel it necessary to overcome his long-standing distaste for detentions of the radical left elements because he wanted a freer hand to deal with the potentially more threatening challenge of the Kikuyu right, of which Njonjo was the personification?

Or was it Njonjo who had goaded Moi into cracking down on the radical left in a bid to profit for himself from such a confrontation?

Basically, Moi found himself unable to govern the nation with a team of Ministers and senior civil servants who were either inherited by him from the Kenyatta regime or were largely Njonjo's preferences rather than his own and as such, owed allegiance first to Njonjo and only then to the President. His repeated demands were ignored that the so-called political groupings headed by Njonjo and Kibaki be disbanded and all should owe their loyalty direct to him.

Government development projects were being sabotaged by a clique of vested



interests both in the Cabinet, civil service and the business sector. Moi's Presidential directives, which in themselves should have been as good as law, were in many instances ignored or never implemented. Politicians engaged in polemical warfare, civil servants contradicted one another, development funds were either returned unspent to the treasury or embezzled and, if all that was not enough, there was a clandestine operation associated with the academic community in which anti-Moi and anti-government leaflets were constantly being distributed and all over the country high-school students rioted and damaged school property.

The August 1 attempted coup and the deep suspicion of possible involvement by some of his Ministers shocked Moi and forced him into a painful reappraisal of his working relations with members of his government. The gates of State House were barred to all Ministers, including Njonjo who used freely to drop in on the President. No longer. Njonjo, G.G. Kariuki and others had to ask for appointments like the lesser Ministers to see the President. Worse, Moi ordered the withdrawal of the large bodyguards which Njonjo and Kariuki had assigned to themselves. In the case of Kariuki, the withdrawal was done in a very

humiliating way when he was being driven in a public thoroughfare in Nairobi.

The stage was beginning to be set for Moi to try and emerge from the shadow of Kenyatta and the Kikuyus. In May this year he told a rally in Kisumu town that a traitor was being groomed by a foreign power to be installed in the Presidency.

Moi may or may not have intended the issue to snowball beyond that stage. He had talked before of attempts to overthrow his government such as in July, 1980. But the climate was now different: August 1 had not happened in 1980. It happened a year ago. Anything said by the President about traitor and toppling of the government would send jittery waves through the nation. Either that, or the supporters of the Kibaki camp were spoiling for a chance to get at their arch-enemy, Njonjo. They let off a chain reaction of statements condemning the alleged traitor and the situation culminated with Njonjo being named in Parliament as the traitor.

Moi's most pressing problem now is to purge the civil service of elements who are of suspect loyalty, to clean up the system by installing his own people in key positions and to counteract a rising sentiment in some sections of the Kikuyu tribe that he is finishing off the Kikuyus ●

CSO: 3400/1956

## 'CULTURAL ACTIVISTS' PROTEST SUPPRESSION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

London AFRICA NOW in English No 29, Sep 83 pp 70, 71

[Article by Jane Bryce: "Moi Objects to Cultural Campaign"]

[Text]

Kenyan cultural activists are now very visible on the London scene, compared to two years ago, when few people knew what was happening in Kenya. A Committee for the Release of Political Prisoners in Kenya has been formed, aiming to bring an end to what it calls the violation of human rights in Kenya, through education and publicity.

The London-based committee is a campaigning body focusing on the single issue of suppression of freedom of speech and the detention of university lecturers without trial for speaking out against the regime. As one member pointed out, the only reason for its existence is the conditions pertaining in Kenya at present — it does not advocate armed resistance, but the resumption of democratic government.

But for the ordinary person outside Kenya, it is the cultural figures who are best known — and above all, Ngugi Wa Thiong'o, who has immersed himself in cultural activities in Britain since launching last year's Bookweek Africa. That occasion was also the launch of his books, *Devil on the Cross* and *Detained: a Prison Writer's Diary*, which he himself translated into English from the original Gikuyu. It was his Gikuyu play, *Ngahika Ndeenda* (I Will Marry When I

Want), staged at the Kamiriithu Community Education and Cultural Centre, that resulted in his terms in jail. This year, London will have a chance to see another Gikuyu play by him, *Maitu Njugira* (Mother Sing For Me).

All in all, the whole question of vernacular culture in Africa has become a focal issue of debate. Ngugi has spoken in several places in Britain, stressing the need for writers to write and be published in their own mother tongues. Earlier this year he participated in a conference about the use of theatre in development education, where he spoke about the vital role of theatre in popular culture.

Another important person in this cultural movement is Abdilatif Abdalla. He was hailed as the "youngest poet-politician in East Africa" when his anthology of prison poetry, *Sauti ya Dhiki* (The Voice of Agony) was published in 1974. The book won the Kenyatta Prize for Literature, but Abdilatif did not stay in his home country to enjoy the recognition: from his post at the University of Dar es Salaam, he went to London to work and became yet another Kenyan voice to be reckoned with.

Lately, Abdilatif was featured in a series organised by the Index on Censorship, an international monitor of

artistic repression, where he read his poetry in an evening on African censorship — featuring only South Africa and Kenya.

Even if the writers are absent from the scene, the committee is finding ways of getting them heard. Kenyans who spoke to *Africa Now* in London seemed sure it was this committee, and events like these, to which President Moi was responding when asking the British Government to take action.

The Kenyans themselves are also nervous, refusing to be named in print. One of the cultural activists said: "We're not opposing the government for the sake of it. Fundamental human rights are being violated. Once they're restored, there'll be no need for 'dissidence.' But if any changes are to be made in Kenya they must be done constitutionally and democratically, rather than by force."

The self-exiled Kenyans reject any links with last year's coup, pointing out that not a single Kenyan "dissident" living in London has arrived since then.

So what is the position of the British Government on President Moi's demands? The head of the East African Department at the British Foreign Office, W.N. Wenban-Smith, said President Moi was "understandably worried at the way exiles sound off at the government." He added: "President Moi was expressing his irritation, but he realises the constraints we have here and that people are free to say what they like without breaking the law. There's no question of any action being taken so long as Kenyans here aren't doing anything we regard as being illegal."

Meanwhile, far from silencing those who speak out, President Moi's strictures have had the opposite effect and actually extended the campaign against censorship and cultural repression far beyond the boundaries of Kenya ●

PRIME MINISTER REPLIES TO BUTHELEZI REMARKS

MB271751 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] The leader of the Inkatha movement in South Africa, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, has expressed shock at the recent bomb attacks on Lesotho. In a message to the prime minister, the Right Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan, Chief Buthelezi expressed regret that the attacks on Lesotho have continued despite the departure from Lesotho of some ANC refugees who were used by South Africa as a pretext for attacking Lesotho in the past. Pointing out that South Africa cannot defend itself on the use of its soil to launch this attack, Chief Buthelezi's message ended by reaffirming solidarity with the government and the people of Lesotho.

In a reply message to Chief Buthelezi, the prime minister, the Right Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan, has said that he also maintains that the ANC factor is only being used as a pretext for the harassment of Lesotho by South Africa. Dr Jonathan has pointed out that the source of Lesotho's problems is her firm rejection of apartheid, which Lesotho rejects because of its repugnant nature, and not because of hatred for South African whites. Apartheid, the prime minister observed, dehumanizes and denationalizes the black man, while it also excludes him from the process of government. The prime minister also pointed out that Lesotho's problems would be solved with the dismantling of apartheid, and he expressed admiration for the courage of all who are prepared to face the South African system, even from within, as long as they are seeking genuine and meaningful change.

Commenting on the proposed new constitution for South Africa, Dr Jonathan said that its implementation would represent a lost chance in as far as peaceful change was concerned. He observed that any proposal for a new constitution for South Africa should make an attempt to avert a racial holocaust in that country by creating an opportunity to introduce meaningful change while time still permits. Third, the proposed constitution, by its exclusion of the black majority, was going only to enhance racial conflict.

Pointing out that because of its geographical location Lesotho was affected in several ways by the situation existing in South Africa, he has also told Chief Buthelezi that Lesotho was watching events in South Africa with anxiety. He hailed the stand taken by churches and other organizations in South Africa against the proposed constitution and pointed out that this is the time for all South African democrats within and outside South Africa to close ranks in order to enhance the advent of a free, just, and democratic South Africa.

## GOVERNMENT ENDORSES ELECTION TIMETABLE

London AFRICA NOW in English No 29, Sep 83 pp 25, 26

[Text] **Now that it has been agreed that the ban on politics in Liberia will be lifted next year, leading to civilian rule and elections in 1985, there are speculations as to who will be the first President when the military stand down after five years.**

The period between now and April 12, 1985 should witness considerable and interesting political developments in Liberia which celebrated 136 years of political independence on July 26. There was a sigh of relief throughout the land on that day when Samuel Kanyon Doe, Head of State and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Liberia and Chairman of the People's Redemption Council (PRC), announced the endorsement by his government of the timetable for a return to civilian rule in 1985.

A sigh of relief, indeed, because some weeks before, he had said that the PRC would not endorse the timetable for implementation *in toto*, but rather item by item because there was not enough money to see the whole thing through. By then the Constitution Drafting Commission had said it would require \$3m to complete its work. Suspensions that the military was seeking ways to remain in power beyond 1985 began to mount.

The independent *Daily Observer* newspaper which has since been closed by the government because the paper "tends to present stories on development in Liberia in a negative manner" appealed to Liberians not to let a golden opportunity slip by. It called on them to rally together to raise the money through voluntary contributions. Some individuals began sending in donations. Encouraged by this,

the Constitution Commission opened a special account at a local bank. The account number was published so as people could go and personally contribute to the fund.

Doe later changed all that. He said that donations to the fund should be made to him for deposit into the account. A press release was issued each time a donation was made.

In his independence day message, Doe called upon Liberians to join the PRC in achieving the goals of the nation: provision of equal opportunities and the promotion of economic development. "Of particular concern to us is the economic recovery of Liberia, which we feel can be best achieved through the free enterprise system and the protection of all aliens and their businesses," he said.

The orator for the day was Defence Minister Gray D. Allison who warned: "Our vision for the realisation of a truly democratic Liberia will fail to gain fertility if we do not begin now to shake off the residual ills of the past." He was referring to "those in our midst, who are bent on sowing seeds of disunity and discord by accentuating the negative aspects of tribalism and sectionalism."

He went on: "A climate fraught with agitation, irrationality and factionalism can hardly nurture democracy. If true democracy is to be rooted in this land, the political climate must first be improved."

Ethnicism has been accentuated since the coup of April 12, 1980. There have been grumblings that people of the Krahn ethnic group to which Doe belongs, were sure of jobs, whether or not they were qualified. People were therefore praying for a return to civilian rule in 1985 when qualification and merit would be the order of the day, rather than political or ethnic connection.

According to the revised timetable, political campaigning will begin on November 9, 1984 and end on January 18, 1985. General elections are set for



January 20, 1985. The elected civilian President will be inaugurated on April 12, 1985. The ban on political activities will be lifted on April 12, 1984 after which political parties will be permitted to organise and register with the five-member special elections commission headed by former ambassador-at-large Emmett Harmon.

The 59-member national constitutional advisory assembly will sit until the end of this month in Virginia, near Monrovia to study and review the draft constitution before it is submitted to the PRC for approval for a referendum.

As these political developments unfold, people are talking about possible candidates for the Presidency. An obvious one is Gabriel Baccus Matthews who resigned his post as director-general of the Cabinet in order to comply with Doe's ultimatum last March to potential politicians to resign or be barred from political activities in the future.

His resignation and those of Oscar Quiah who was serving as managing director of the National Housing Authority and his deputy, Marcus Dahn, caused a ripple within the PRC government. The three were functionaries of the People's Progressive Party (PPP) which was banned by the government of President William R. Tolbert before the military coup of April 12, 1980.

Another person who has declared his intention of contesting the Presidency is Gabriel Kpoleh, a schoolteacher who was the first to resign his post as President of the teachers association of the Monrovia Consolidated School System (MCSS). In official circles he is not viewed as a threat.

The PRC also had few qualms about a lawyer, Wade Appleton, who resigned

from the post of defence counsel on the Military Tribunal. Appleton did not say he would seek the office of President, but he would form a party to ensure democracy and a free Press and to fight socialism.

People are not ruling out Dr Togba Nah Tipoteh, the economist, who is now residing in Holland in what might be described as self-imposed exile. He resigned his post as Minister of Planning & Economic Affairs in August 1982 because of certain forces in the PRC which were militating against his efforts to work in the best interest of the government.

His resignation disappointed most of his admirers. But others understood his position and are prepared to welcome him back. Some said he had to stay away from the country at the time because there was an attempt to link him to the plot by the late Thomas Weh-Seyne to overthrow the government. Weh-Seyne was executed after a summary trial.

As for Doe, everyone now believes strongly that he is interested in the Presidency after having tasted power for over three years. But whether he will resign from the army to contest elections is not yet known. It is doubtful whether educated people and intellectuals would tolerate him again.

If any of the current soldiers in power is to be tolerated as a civilian leader, it could be Thomas Quiwonkpa who seems to have no enemies because of his intelligence, broadmindedness, fearlessness and frank views. He has often spoken bitterly against corruption, ethnic divisions, sectionalism and abuse of office which some of his colleagues have been engaged in. Whatever the case, the lifting of the ban on politics on April 12, 1984 will bring everything to light ●



MONJA JAONA INTERVIEWED BY MADAGASCAR MATIN

Antananarivo MADGASCAR MATIN in French 17 Aug 83 p 1, 2

[Article by Franck Raharison; "Monja Jaona's Homecoming"]

[Text] What remains of MONIMA K. Miviombio's [National Movement for the Independence of Madagascar] success of last November? Particularly, what remains of this party after its "mini-waves" of December, which were terminated by an administrative measure against its leader, and finally, after MONIMA K's bad showing at the VIP elections? Practically nothing, one is tempted to say. Not entirely, for there still remains one man: Monja Jaona. A confusing character, elusive but resolute in what he considers to be his mission. His is a determination which sometimes borders on obstinacy, and his political past is the proof.

Yesterday, in his house, which is also the national headquarters of MONIMA K, Monja Jaona seemed to us not to have suffered in his 6 months' absence; although his bearing was somewhat hesitant, no other sign betrayed any physical weakness. Wearing a smile which spoke volumes and using in dialogue a mixture of seduction and authority, the "old leader" obviously seems to be seeking to create a new image.

Right away Monja Jaona mentioned to us his stay in Kelivondraka: "I was well treated," he says, "and here I once again thank my warders who always called me 'dean'. Today I am savouring my freedom in the bosom of my family and in the company of my friends." He added, however, "I am still waiting for the decree announcing that henceforth I will no longer be subject to any measure in order that I may finally fully enjoy this recovered liberty."

Asked what his feelings were concerning just these legislative elections: "Our candidates have been handicapped by the multitude of papers necessary to make up their dossier. This has resulted in several candidacies from our ranks being rejected by the authorities in charge". Monja Joana continued, "It would be easier to pass a baccalaureat exam than to file a candidacy for these elections." In addition, he regretted the inadequacy of information concerning the papers to be supplied and thus indicated to us that in some areas there was a shortage of forms; in substance, he claimed that the information concerning the candidate was sometimes filled out on blank paper.

He later said that he would perhaps be unable to organize trips to the provinces without financial means. Moreover, the officials of the MONIMA K electoral campaign in the city of Antananarivo indicated to us that they had encountered some difficulties at this point, particularly in obtaining the authorization of the Fivondronana of the capital to proceed with meetings in the covered stadium by Mahamasina, Tranompokonolona, Isotry, etc.

At the end of this interview with the leader of MONIMA K, he left us the impression of outrunning, although without succeeding in hiding it, public unrest which reportedly shook his party during his absence. The existence of several double lists in several Fivondronana evidence the internal wrangling, as does the disappearance from the MONIMA K staff of "advisors" who formerly were always at Monja Jaona's side. A trouble area still exists within this political apparatus: who of Monja Jaona or his advisors would have let these maneuvers of December 1982 develop, apparently with the knowledge that they could only prove abortive?

9380

CSO: 3419/1194

NUMBER OF CANDIDATES BY PROVINCES, PARTIES

Antananarivo MADGASCAR MATIN in French 18 Aug 83 p 1, 2

[Text] The curtain has fallen on the filing of candidacies for the impending legislative election. Nevertheless, certain revolutionary organizations which are members of the National Front for the Defense of the Revolution are still waiting for the decision of the High Constitutional Court on possible recourse concerning a list of candidates rendered void. But since we are currently in the middle of a period of electoral campaigning, it would perhaps be interesting to know the number of candidates from each revolutionary organization by faritany, as well as the number of seats to fill.

For Antananarivo Faritany, there are 33 seats to fill, but in total 154 candidates have come forward. AREMA [Vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution] has presented 33 candidates; the MFM/MFT [Militants for the Establishment of a Proletarian Regime/Militants for the Realization of the Revolution], 32; MONIMA [National Movement for the Independence of Madagascar], 10; UDECMA [Malagasy Christian Democratic Union], 15; Vonjy, 25; the VSM [MONIMS Socialist Group], 17; and the AKFM [Congress Party for Malagasy Independence], 22.

For Antsiranana Faritany, there are 11 seats to fill. AREMA has presented 11 candidates there; MFM/MFT 11; MONIMA, 2; UDECMA, 6; Vonjy, 10; VSM, 1; AKFM, 9. A total of 50 candidates have come forward in this faritany.

For Fianarantsoa Faritany, there are 28 seats to fill, but 100 candidates have come forward. AREMA presented 28 candidates there; MFM/MFT, 21; MONIMA, 8; UDECMA, 2; Vonjy, 26, VSM, 0; and AKFM, 15.

For Mahajanga Faritany there are 21 seats to fill, and 74 candidates have come forward. AREMA has presented 21 candidates there; MFM/MFT, 18; MONIMA, 6; UDECMA 1; VONJY 20; VSM, 3, and AKFM, 5.

For Toamasina Faritany, there are 21 seats to be filled, but 69 candidates have come forward. AREMA has presented 21 candidates there; MFM/MFT, 16; MONIMA, 5; UDECMA, 2; VSM, 0; and AKFM, 8.

Finally, for Toliary Faritany, there are 22 seats to fill, but 59 candidates have come forward there. AREMA has presented 21 candidates (Betiooky-Sud is, as we emphasized yesterday, the only Fivondronana of the Island where there is no AREMA candidate); MFM/MFT, 10; MONIMA, 6; UDECMA, 1; Vonjy, 13; VSM, 1; and AKFM, 6.

As can be seen, AREMA is the most representative party of Madagascar. For the other parties, it is simply a matter of "stopping gaps" in such a way as to create a certain illusion of representivity. This official list, however, could still undergo some modifications after the publication of the decisions of the High Constitutional Court concerning the appeals of certain revolutionary groups.

9380

CSO: 3419/1194

**PRESIDENTIAL VISIT TO AMBATOLAMBO SHIPYARD**

Antananarivo MADGASCAR MATIN in French 18 Sep 83 p 1, 2

[Article: "Shipyard in Mananjary: An achievement of the IMI"]

[Text] The president of the Republic and Mrs. Ratsiraka are currently on an official visit to the eastern part of Fianarantsoa Faritany.

Yesterday the presidential couple visited the Ambatolambo Shipyard, a project of the Malagasy Institute of Innovation (IMI). This 1,500 square meter shipyard extends along 100 meters of the Pangalanes Canal. According to explanations given by Rabearivelo Andriamalagasy, the chief executive of the IMI, the shipyard was set up 2 years ago and is presently operational.

The shipyard manufactures scows, barges and unpowered vessels. Among others, it uses "Farafaty," a light and resistant wood. It plans to produce pleasure craft, fast patrol boats for inspecting the canal, and boats for transporting merchandise and passengers.

The shipyard is capable of producing one barge per month. It is also considering building a training boat with financing (EDF [European Development Fund]). Twenty men work there.

The head of state noted with satisfaction that engineers trained in socialist countries such as Cuba are as effective as those from Western countries: "The Mananjary Shipyard employs an engineer from Brest and an engineer trained in Cuba who are equally good."

It should be noted that the scows are intended for fresh water and the patrol boats for the open sea. They can withstand cyclones of 250 kilometers per hour.

Rabearivelo Andriamalagasy indicated that there will be six ports between Mananjary and Toamasina, namely, Mananjary, Nosy-Varika, Mahanoro, Vatomandry, Ambila-Lemaitso and Toamasina.

This unexpected visit again allowed the head of state to note optimistically that with serious work and using local raw materials, our technicians are capable of participating effectively in the economic development of the Great Island.



REQUIRED QUALIFICATIONS OF CADRES TRAINING IN CUBA

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Jul 83 p 2

[Text] Twenty-nine Mozambican workers supported by the National Planning Commission and selected from several companies and state services recently graduated from a series of courses in Socialist Economic Management in Cuba. A source linked to the Training of Cadres of the National Planning Office of the National Planning Commission in Maputo said that some members of the group were already back in Mozambique, having spent 10 months in Havana.

According to the same source, the group is the third sent by Mozambique to Cuba to participate in courses of this type, which were planned in existing cooperation agreements between the Central Planning Committee of Cuba and the National Planning Commission of Mozambique, in the field of technical-scientific training of Mozambican nationals. The first group was sent in 1981.

The above-mentioned courses last 10 months, and among others, include the following subject matter: Economic Policy, Marxist-Leninist Philosophy, Economic Management, Industrial Production Organization and Planning, and Mathematical Statistics.

The selection of persons to participate in these courses was based on minimum requirements which included literary ability of the 9th grade or equivalent, and "at least 2 years of work experience."

Priority was given to members of the party and Democratic Organizations of the Masses, and to persons who had undergone training in the Political-Ideological courses of the party.

"The compatibility of these three things (academic knowledge, work experience and political-ideological training) has not been easy, in many cases, and especially not to the party proposing these requirements. This is due to the fact that persons having these characteristics are needed for immediate tasks and other priorities of the state," added the source at the National Planning Commission.

It is important that those taking the courses have the above-mentioned characteristics, because ours is a society where the majority of the managers in several different economic sectors do not have the basic notion of how to manage the finances of a company.

"In order to satisfy these demands with the type of courses offered to us, we feel it is more and more important to be coherent in the selection of personnel, given that the courses are very interesting and they demand basic political and technical knowledge and experience in the management field."

According to the same source, the above-mentioned courses are primarily for training the managers in the area of business management and public services management, "since some of them have had no training."

According to one of the students of the courses, the group, which was the largest ever sent to Cuba by Mozambique to study in the Socialist Economic Management program, was the group that excelled the most of the foreign groups attending the courses. This was due to their exemplary behavior and their effort.

The same worker added that one aspect of particular importance was the fact "that in spite of being outside the country, we had the opportunity to find possibilities to analyze some areas of the Mozambican reality."

He added that "the training process analyzes the reality of the country of origin [of the student], and therefore demands that the student have the professional experience, with respect to company organization and planning."

Relating to the placement of the trained personnel, the National Planning Commission told us that these workers will be reintegrated in their original areas, always maintaining the principles defined by the 4th Congress of the Frelimo Party, which was recently held here.

Meanwhile, upon request of the National Planning Commission, some of the returning workers will participate in the Cadres Training Center, training other workers from the economic sectors.

12402

CSO: 3442/339

**MACHEL ANNOUNCES MILITARY ACTIVITIES TO BE CARRIED OUT IN ZAMBEZIA**

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Aug 83 p 1

[Text] President Samora Machel announced that a great military offensive was launched in the province of Zambezia. He said this to a large meeting of the people in Quelimane, during an official visit that lasted several days in that area of the country. The head of state returned to Maputo yesterday. Upon announcing the offensive, President Samora Machel confirmed that military personnel commanded by experienced combat officers would be used. The officers were seasoned in armed combat during the war for national liberation against the minority regime of what used to be South Rhodesia and in international combat in the interior of Zimbabwe, against the troops of Ian Smith, and alongside the Tanzanian forces against the invading troops of the dictator Idi Amin. President Machel said that, as in the armed battle for national liberation and in the war against the former Rhodesian regime, today, in the battle against armed bandits, the weapons are loaded so they can be fired. "The price of the revolution in Mozambique has to be paid with the blood of the reactionaries and that of all counterrevolutionaries," said Machel.

The full-scale military offensive is directed against the armed bandits, who, as President Samora Machel said, plant the seed of death, mourning, pain and suffering among the Mozambican people. Machel said that the offensive is part of the battle the Mozambican people are waging in all the provinces of the country in defense of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of their country.

The first step taken as part of this offensive was when President Machel announced the appointment of a new military command made up of combat veterans for the province of Zambezia. Said military command is headed by Brigadier General Ajape, a combat veteran who fought with other Mozambicans in the interior of Zimbabwe, along with national Zimbabweans against former South Rhodesia.

President Machel introduced some of the combat veterans making up the military command to the people of Quelimane. Joaquim Maquiavale is the political commissar. He participated in the battle for the liberation of Mozambique and also fought in Tanzania against the invading troops of the dictator Idi Amin.

President Machel denounced mistaken attitudes which had plagued several officers of the armed forces who had been assigned to Zambezia Province. Machel said some of them had not seen any combat since they were transferred in October to fight in Zambezia. Others, who had been sent from Maputo to train soldiers had also not seen combat against the armed bandits.

President Machel said that these officers would be demoted, transferred from Mocuba to Quelimane and confined to the provincial government to be added to production units. Machel added that this kind of laziness could not be tolerated, and that these officers would receive their due for not working, for occupying houses illegally and for eating off the military without seeing combat.

President Machel said that the biggest task of every Mozambican citizen is the defense of his country. And, as the first step, it is important for the State Organizations of Defense and Security, which guarantee the sovereignty and territorial integrity, to be well organized.

The participation of all citizens, especially of the youth, in the defense of the nation was a basic point in the speech made by President Machel. He affirmed that the men of his generation fulfilled the task of completely liberating the nation from colonial and foreign dominance, proclaiming national independence. It is up to the youth of the nation to defend it.

"Here is your independence; here is your honor; your dignity and your personality. You have a country, something we did not have when we fought against Portuguese colonialism. To have a country, to die for one's country is a sacred duty of every youth," said President Machel.

President Machel said that the tasks of eliminating hunger, misery, disease and nakedness from our people are as important as the defense of the country. Upon fulfilling the decisions of the 4th Congress of the Frelimo Party, the Mozambican people assume the honor of having participated in the fight for liberation by exhibiting its happiness and social well-being.

Machel added that in the production sphere as well as in the military sphere, it is important to combat the negligent, the indolent, the corrupt and the slovenly. For Machel, recalling what had already been said and defined, the incompetence, the incapacity and the negligence will expel and punish themselves.

12402

CSO: 3442/339

RIO ZAMBEZE-NICUADALA ROAD NEAR COMPLETION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Aug 83 p 1

[Text] According to Romeu Rodrigues, deputy director of the Structures, Levelling and Asphaltting Building Company (CETA), the third stretch of the largest highway project of the year going between Rio Zambeze and Nicuadala will be finished in the province of Zambezia during the second half of next month. CETA is the company in charge of the project. According to Rodrigues, it is expected that the whole highway system will be completed by 1985.

According to statements made by Romeu Rodrigues, 161 kilometers of this highway have already been paved, with five more to go for its completion. The total for this stretch of the highway is 166 kilometers.

The deputy director of CETA also said that when this stretch is completed, three stretches of the Central Northeastern Highway will have been completed. The first stretch, between Namialo and Rio Lurio was completed in 1978; the second stretch, between Nampula and Rio Ligonha was completed in 1981; and now the stretch between Rio Zambeze and Nicuadala has been completed, totaling close to 508 kilometers of paved highway, including 90 kilometers already completed on the Nampevo to Alto Molocue stretch.

Romeu Rodrigues also said that while construction for the Rio Zambeze-Nicuadala stretch will be finished in September, construction of the stretch between Rio Ligonha and Alto Molocue, a distance of 103 kilometers, will begin later this month.

He also said that the construction of the link between Rio Zambeze and the town of Nicuadala is planned for 1985, along with the link between Namacurra and Mocuba, which is now in the preparatory stages.

According to Rodrigues, these two stretches will complete the Central Northeastern Highway, north of Rio Zambeze.

As far as construction of the Central Northeastern Highway south of Zambeze, Rodrigues said that the link between Cala and Beira, which was begun in 1978, has been levelled between Cala and Inhaminga, a stretch of 65 kilometers, of which 12 are already paved.



Rodrigues also said that the delay that is seen in these projects is due to the fact that in 1982, the equipment used for levelling the highway was transferred to the Dondo-Derunde Railroad for renovation of the railway lines.

"Only after the railway lines had been renovated were we able to continue on the stretch of highway south of Rio Zambeze," said the CETA official.

He emphasized that of the 726 kilometers that will be constructed on this highway, 503 are already paved, leaving only 223 to pave, which should be done by 1985.

"Along the stretch of 503 kilometers already paved, we have constructed 33 of the 39 planned bridges; these were built at the same time as the Central Northeastern Highway," emphasized the deputy director of CETA.

Rodrigues concluded saying that in spite of the difficulties that the close to 3,000 workers have experienced during the construction of the project, especially with respect to the transportation of material, machinery maintenance and in the construction of camps for the workers, it is foreseen that this great task of civil engineering will be concluded on schedule in 1985.

12402

CSO: 3442/339

## BRIEFS

ITALY DONATES RICE--Ten thousand tons of rice will be donated by Italy to support the victims of the drought in our country. An additional donation of 200 tons of freeze-dried products will also be made to Mozambique by Italy. According to Abdul Magid Osman, secretary of state for coal and hydrocarbons and head of the Mozambican delegation of the Mozambique-Italy Cooperation Commission, the donation of rice comes as a result of the appeal made to the international community after the worst drought to hit Mozambique. Magid Osman spoke with reporters shortly before signing several documents authorizing cooperation between the two countries, which had been initiated yesterday afternoon in Maputo. Giorgio Giacomelli, director general of cooperation in the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who was head of the Italian delegation, returned to Italy yesterday, shortly after the official ceremony. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Aug 83 p 1] 12402

CSO: 3442/339

ORGANIZATION, DUTIES OF NATIONAL COUNCIL OF DEVELOPMENT

Niamey SAHEL HEBDO in French No 371, 22 Aug 83 p 4

[Official text: "Organization and Duties of the National Development Council"]

[Excerpts] By ordonnance No 83-27 dated 4 August 1983, the organization and the duties of the National Development Council are set as follows:

Article 1. The National Development Council (CDN) instituted by ordonnance No 76-31 dated 16 September 1976 abovementioned, is governed by the following provisions:

Article 2. The mission of the National Development Council is to propose to the cabinet the fundamental options for an accelerated, coherent and harmonious development policy based on the actual participation of all the social strata of the nation.

Article 3. The National Development Council is presided over by a person named by decree. The National Development Council elects officers from within the council.

Article 4. The officers of the National Development Council are assisted by a permanent secretariat directed by a secretary general named by decree.

Article 5. The National Development Council meets in ordinary sessions four times a year, upon convocation of its president.

It may meet in extra sessions upon the convocation of its president or at the request of the cabinet.

The council may constitute specialized committees within itself that may meet outside of [normal] sessions.

Article 6. The decisions of the National Development Council are made by consensus.

They take the form of recommendations or resolutions subjected to the sanction of the cabinet.

On a consulting basis, the council may call upon anyone whose opinions it judges useful because of that persons competence.

Article 7. The National Development Council formulates recommendations on questions that are submitted to it by the cabinet and on any other question of national interest.

The deliberations of the council are subject to reports drawn up by the secretary general.

Article 8. The National Development Council itself sets its internal rules.

Article 9. The operating expenses of the National Development Council are charged to the national budget.

Article 10. The modalities of application of the present ordonnace shall be set by decree.

9969

CSO: 3419/1180

FKDEA LOAN FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF CEAO'S IRRIGATION PROGRAM

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 23 Aug 83 p 3

[Article by M. M.: "Nearly Five Billion for the Town Irrigation System"]

[Text] "By the signatures on the present documents we have prepared the way for the implementation of the town and country irrigation program of the CEAO [West African Economic Community] whose realization was decided by community heads of state in 1979." This statement was made by the minister of commerce, Mr Abdourahmane Toure and the secretary general of CEAO, Mr Moussa Ngom, who yesterday morning signed the formal application for the tripartite loan agreement granted by the Kuwaiti Funds for Arab Economic Development (FKDEA) to establish the Senegal portion of the town and country CEAO program.

In fact, according to the terms of the loan agreement signed last May in Kuwait, the FKDEA granted particularly favorable conditions to the CEAO and the republic of Senegal--a loan of three million dinars, or about 4 billion 600 million CFA francs, for the partial financing of the town and country irrigation program of Senegal. Complementary financing will be insured by the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA).

The Senegal portion of the irrigation program of CEAO will cover 6 regions by a network of 250 different types of works for a complete financial package of almost 5 billion CFA francs. Mr Abdourahmane Toure was thus commended for the commercial cooperation which has, for several years, been established between the member countries of CEAO: "the satisfying results of which permitted the establishment of a vast program of multisectorial cooperation, especially in an area which controls the survival of community populations, who are subjected to the rigors of a Sahelian climate whose persistent dryness caused grave disturbances to the economic systems."

The minister recalled in this regard that irrigation is one of Senegal's highest priorities. For this reason, he indicated, the head of state continues to insist on the need for "implementing a water policy that is bold enough to provide an irrigation system throughout the country."

The formal agreement signed yesterday morning seeks to define the obligations of Senegal and the CEAO concerning the loan management, to specify conditions under which the community involved will take over the service and the debt, for within the framework of the irrigation program, the CEAO is in fact taking



on the financing of projects of 4 billion 100 million, including the administration of the debt--an appreciable contribution from the community toward the development of member states.

The signed application illustrates two fundamental points: a rational articulation of the intervention of all concerned parties in the mobilization of funds awarded by the Kuwait Development Fund; and a demonstration that through their own efforts the member states of the CEA0 are able to bring together sufficient funding for development, thanks to which such projects can be undertaken.

9955

CS0: 3419/1192

## JOINT COMMUNIQUE WITH DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA RELEASED

Mogadiscio HEEGAN in English 9 Sep 83 pp 4, 6

[Text]

**Mogadishu Thursday**  
**The Somali Democratic Republic and Democratic Kampuchea this week released a joint communique here one strengthening and furthering the bilateral relations between the two countries. The Joint Communique released after a four day visit to Somalia by his Highness prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea. The full text of the communique is as follows.**

«In furtherance of the excellent relations of friendship and brotherhood which exist between Democratic Kampuchea and the Somali Democratic Republic, his Royal Highness prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, paid an official visit to the Somali Democratic Republic from 18th to 21th Aug. 1983».

«His Royal Highness prince Norodom Sihanouk was warmly welcomed by H. E. President Mohamed Siad Barre, the Government and the people of the Somali Democratic Republic».

«During this official visit, the two sides examined matters of mutual concern and touched upon issues of both bilateral and internal matters».

«Examining the present problems of international affairs, the president of Democratic Kampuchea and the president of the Somali Democratic Republic expressed their deep concern over the serious tension which has become manifest in international relations, as a result of the tendencies of the policy of force and threat of force in inter-State relationship, of

consolidating zones and spheres of influence, of interferences in the domestic affairs of other countries, of maintaining zones of confrontation and war in various parts of the world, of the unprecedented pace of the arms race, particularly nuclear arms race, and of the lack of progress in the efforts for liquidating underdevelopment and establishing the new world economic order.

The President of Kampuchea and Somalia underline their conviction that peace, security, progress and co-operation in the world can be ensured only by strictly applying, in the relations among the states and peoples, the principles of full equality of rights, respect for the right of peoples to self-determination and independence and the political negotiated settlement of all disputes among states.

His Royal Highness Prince Norodon Sihanouk president of Democratic Kampuchea, expressed to H.E. Mohamed Siad Barre, General Secretary of the SRSP and the President of the Somali Democratic Republic, to his

Government and the Somali valiant people high appreciation and deep gratitude from the people, the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea for the constant noble support given to the Kampuchean people in their just struggle for their national independence and survival against the war of aggression waged by Vietnam and backed by an expansionist and hegemonist superpower.

The President of Democratic Kampuchea underlined that the moral support of the Somali Democratic Republic and that of the peace and justice loving countries constituted a powerful encouragement for the Kampuchean people.

The president of Democratic Kampuchea, His Royal Highness prince Norodom Sihanouk expressed not only his great admiration for the outstanding success of the Somali people, in their national defence and economic edification of the country, under the wise, far-seeing and dynamic leadership of president Mohamed Siad Barre, but also for the part played by the Somali Democratic Republic in inter-

national affairs and notable the contributions they made in the cause of peace and stability in Africa and throughout the world.

On behalf of the Somali Democratic Republic, president Mohamed Siad Barre renewed the firm and strong support to the heroic struggle of the Kampuchean people for their national liberation and independence. The president of the Somali Democratic Republic particularly hailed the victory scored by the people of Democratic Kampuchea in all fields and considered with satisfaction the formation of the Coalition Government of the Democratic Kampuchea in June 1982 under the great and patriotic leadership of His Royal Highness prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of the Democratic Kampuchea, as a new and significant success for the Kampuchean people united in their struggle for their national liberation and independence.

President Mohamed Siad Barre reaffirmed the firm and unflinching support of the Somali Democratic Republic,

the SRSP and the Somali people to the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea in the United Nations and the other international organizations.

The two presidents reiterated that the continued vietnamese military occupation of Kampuchea still poses a grave threat to the peace and stability of the South East Asia region as well as to international peace and security.

They expressed their firm conviction that a comprehensive political solution of the Kampuchean problem on the relevant United Nations General Assembly resolutions and the Declaration of the International conference on Kampuchea, is essential for the restoration of the independence and sovereignty of Democratic Kampuchea and as well as for the peace and security of South East Asia.

The two parties reaffirmed the urgent necessity to compel Vietnam to respect and implement the relevant UN resolutions on Kampuchea calling for the total and unconditional

withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea so that the Kampuchean people could determine their own destiny through free elections, under the supervision of the United Nations.

The Kampuchean side drew the attention of the world community the great danger posed by «the Vietnamization» policy imposed by the Vietnamese occupation forces in Kampuchea and appealed to the international community to take urgent measures to put immediately an end to this racial policy.

After an exchange of views concerning the situation in Africa the two presidents pointed out the ever stronger assertion of the desire of peoples and countries of this continent to develop themselves in freedom and independence, without any kind of outside interference.

Concerning the se-

rious situation prevailing in the Horn of Africa, the two sides agreed that it was imperative that all venues must be explored with a view to finding a just

peaceful and permanent to the question of Western Somalia and Abbo so as to secure the right of the people of that territory for self-determination and national independence.

The two sides further stated that Ethiopian and other interventionist foreign forces, including Cuba and all others led by a superpower should desist forthwith from their continued aggression against the Somali Democratic Republic, interference in its affairs and called upon Ethiopian state to immediately withdraw its occupation forces from the territory of the Somali Democratic Republic it occupies since June 1982, in compliance with the OAU and the United Nations Charter and the national law.

On the question of Eritrea the two presidents expressed their countries' support for the struggle of the Eritrean people for full independence and convinced that through unity of purpose and greater sacrifice and determination the struggle of



the Eritrean people would be crowned with success. They hailed the successes achieved by the Eritrean people through a protracted struggle for their freedom and called upon the international Community to support their just cause.

The two sides further called upon Ethiopia to put an end to its policy of oppression and colonization of the people under its domination, and to accept the right of peoples to self-determination and independence, in the interest of peace and stability in the region and in Africa as a whole.

Referring to the situation in Namibia, the two Presidents underscored the imperative to ensure the undelayed acquisition of independence by that country and respect for the rights of the Namibian people in accordance with its legitimate aspirations and interests. They firmly condemned the tactics of delay in the granting of independence to Namibia, as applied by the racist regime of South Africa. The two Presidents stress the need to take effective measures within the U. N. frame

work, to secure the implementation of Security Council Resolutions 435 on the independence of Namibia. The two Heads of States of Kampuchea and Somalia reiterated on this occasion too, the militant solidarity of their two countries with, or full support for the just struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO, its **sole** legitimate representatives.

They agreed also that the Chadian people, torn by a prolonged civil war caused by foreign interventionist forces, should be allowed to solve their problems themselves, without direct or indirect intervention or influence.

The two Presidents referring with deep concern to serious situation prevailing in the Middle East stressed the need for a comprehensive settlement, and for a just and durable peace to be reached in that part of the world. This should be based on the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, the recognition of the Palestinian people to their right of self-determination, and to independent state of their own.

Expressing their con-

cern with the continued war between Iran and Iraq, which has caused such great human loss the Presidents of Kampuchea and Somalia declared themselves for the immediate cessation of military hostilities and the start of negotiations. This should be entered into with a view to settling the issue between the two non-aligned and neighbouring states. It would be in the interest of the Iraqi and Iranian peoples, and in the cause of peace and stability in the area and in the world as a whole.

Both President reaffirm the stand of their two countries in favour of turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and understanding in accordance with the resolution adopted by the United Nations Organizations. This is in terms of ensuring the security of the countries situated in that region, and in the

interest of peace and security in the whole area and in the world over.

In their view of the situation of Afghanistan,

the two Presidents expressed their concern over the continued military occupation by a superpower of the country, and called for the unconditionally withdrawal of the forces of that superpower, with a view to enable the Afghan people to determine their future, free from foreign interference and outside military pressure.

His Royal Highness Prince Noredin Sihanouk Presidents of democratic Kampuchea renewed his heartfelt thanks to H. E. Mohamed Siad Barre, his Government and the Somali people for their warm and fraternal hospitality extended to the delegation of the Democratic Kampuchea during this memorable visit to the Somali Democratic Republic.

## BRIEFS

FISHING AGREEMENT WITH ROMANIA--Mogadishu, Thursday--The delegation led by the Assistant Minister of Food and Agriculture of Romania, Mr. Rotaro Vinteli, accompanied by the Director General of the Ministry of Fisheries, Jaalle Abdulkadir Hassan Nur and by the Assistant Manager of the offshore fisheries development project, have returned here, after paying a short visit to Kismayu, Lower Juba. The officials and the visiting delegation, during their stay in Kismayu, have closely examined the National Fish Factory and the seaport, where they were briefed by the officials there. Meanwhile, the Assistant Minister of Fisheries, Jaalle Shire Sudi Mohamed, has received, at his office here, the head of South West of India Ocean Development Project, Mr. John D. Ardil, currently on an official tour to Somalia. The officials discussed, during their meeting, matters pertaining to the activities of the project in the Indian Ocean, and particularly to safeguard the fish stocks from the unlicensed trawlers' and how to introduce experimental fishing boats on the coast of Somalia. The Assistant Minister, has conclusively praised the Project's operation in Somali waters, particularly the up-grading of fishing activities. [Text] [Mogadiscio HEEGAN in English 9 Sep 83 p 6]

CSO: 3400/1954

TRANSKEI, CISCHEI OFFICIALS EXCHANGE CHARGES

MB271645 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1601 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] Zwelitsha, 27 Sep (SAPA)--The Ciskei Government has reacted strongly to attacks levelled against it by the Transkei state president, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima. President Matanzima, rejecting the 2 November referendum yesterday at a press conference, said the South African police and the army were abetting atrocities in Ciskei.

Chief Matanzima said: "The Government of South Africa has disrupted our family life as a Xhosa-speaking nation and made divisions aggressively opposing one another in fulfillment of its policy to divide and rule to achieve our permanent subjugation.

"As a result, Ciskei thugs are today slaughtering and raping young women. The South African army and police are abettors to such atrocities. They have done nothing to stop the murders," President Matanzima said.

The Ciskei minister of foreign affairs, Mr B. N. Pityi, said in a statement his government has in the past knowingly and deliberately refrained from responding to scathing attacks by its neighbors. Mr Pityi said his government could not ignore what he termed as fabrications by President Matanzima. "Transkei endeavours to appear as champions of black liberation and points a finger at Ciskei as regards the Mdantsane situation."

The minister said Transkei's head of state was inciting father to fight son and mother to fight daughter. "Is that what independence means to other people? Certainly it does not mean that for Ciskei," Mr Pityi said. "One shudders to think what the reaction of the world would be if Ciskei could reveal atrocious incidents that took place in Transkei, but Ciskei does not poke its nose into the domestic affairs of other states," Mr Pityi said.

CSO: 3400/35

## SOUTH AFRICA

### JOHANNESBURG COMMENTS ON U.S. MOVES FOR SANCTIONS

MB261921 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] The international campaign aimed at hitting South Africa financially and economically will be reflected this week to some extent in the American Congress, and, indeed, the campaign has become rather strident in the United States in recent months.

A bill including, among other things, sanctions against South Africa, is expected to be approved by the House of Representatives sometime this week. But this does not necessarily mean that the measures will be included in American legislation, although a greatly watered-down version could be accepted by the Senate eventually in November.

The man behind the punitive measure in the House of Representatives is the ambitious Democrat, Stephen Solarz, who is not known for his friendship ties with South Africa. He has attached an amendment to the bill on foreign trade, in terms of which he wants a ban on the importing of Kruger rands and a cessation of American and IMF loans to the South African Government and all statutory bodies. At the same time the amendment requires of the U.S. companies in South Africa that they apply the Sullivan labor code.

It is expected that the House of Representatives, with its strong majority of Democrats, will accept the bill. But in the Senate, Republicans have the majority, and there it is expected to run up against difficulties. For this reason the Democrat Senator Paul Tsongas has tabled a less radical amendment which requires an import tax to be placed on Kruger rands. Income thus derived should be used for a study fund in support of black students from South Africa. In this way the Democrats are hoping to push the amendment through.

The Reagan administration strongly opposes any form of economic sanctions against South Africa, so it is possible that the amendment will get nowhere in the Senate. However, the danger does exist that its diluted form will make the grade as conservative members try to avoid the tag that they support apartheid. During the past weekend the Solarz plan received the support of six of the seven Democratic Party leaders who are aspiring to be nominated for next year's presidential elections. They are: former Vice President Walter



Mondale; Senator John Glenn, Alan Cranston, Gary Hart, and Ernest Hollings; and former Senator George McGovern. It is only Mr Reubin Askew, who does not support the plan. Those supporting the plan are hoping in this way to draw the black vote in the presidential election.

Should these attempts succeed, the effects would be felt in South Africa, but, to quote the governor of the Reserve Bank, Dr Gerard de Kok: It would not mean the end of the world.

CSO: 3400/35

JOHANNESBURG RECOUNTS CRISES AT IMF CONFERENCE

MB270812 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Station commentary: "Gloom at the IMF Meeting"]

[Text] Virtually unmitigated gloom overhangs the annual meeting in Washington this week of the IMF. The world's major trade and aid regulating institution is in crisis, one in which even its nature and future ability to fulfill its traditional role is in question. The IMF has run out of resources for the first time in its history, and late last week suspended all new loan applications from Third World countries.

The attempt to help manage an international debt creeping past 700 billion dollars is in trouble. An American pledge to provide an additional 8.4 billion dollars is stuck in congress. Last week European finance ministers balked at approving their share of 3 billion before the American grant had been passed, and the Saudi Arabians have made it clear that their equal share is dependent on the European grant being approved. All this will have to be sorted out in Washington if the IMF is to carry out its plan to realign the huge debt obligations of Mexico, Brazil, and Argentina.

A breakdown in that plan would harm the whole international trading system, the president of the New York Federal Reserve Board, Mr (Anthony Solomon) warned recently. Among the likely effects would be more protectionist measures, credit controls, price distortions, severe damage to private business in debtor countries, and ultimately a severe reduction in prospects for economic growth for all countries. But if a bailout operation is to do any good, it must be accompanied by radical changes in the recipients' policies.

A research body attached to the EEC last month reported on mistakes made in the past by African governments: wrong priorities, neglect of rural development, inappropriate prestige projects, and downright largescale theft. A Western banker in Nigeria, whose foreign debt now amounts to 10 billion dollars, states: The time has come for this country to take its medicine. The IMF medicine consists of tough austerity measures, cuts in public spending, and end to food subsidies and price controls, and invariably, devaluation. Internal political unrest is the usual results and many African leaders now complain bitterly about what they claim is an economic recolonization of the continent. That lobby is strongly represented in Washington,

demanding changes according to political rather than economic criteria to the traditional aid policy.

The IMF will also be dealing with a political onslaught from another quarter: the attempt by American congressmen to tie their country's contributions to bans on aid to particular member countries, including South Africa. Finance Minister Owen Horwood has described such a move as possibly signalling the end of the IMF as an objective body. Indeed, there is little comfort for any of the participants in the Washington prospects this week. The best that can be hoped for is an affirmation that lasting solutions can only be found in financial discipline and sound economic planning.

CSO: 3400/35

## SOUTH AFRICA

### UNITED STATES COOLNESS IN UN APPLAUDED

MB230838 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Station Commentary: "The United States and the United Nations"]

[Text] If there is a subdued air among delegates as the UN General Assembly convenes for its annual session, there is good reason for it. Members of the radical Third World coalition have much to ponder after the opening shots in a committee meeting earlier this week. Their concern is not that once again they gather against a background of wars and unrest around the world in the settlement of which the United Nations is making no contribution. That is normal, and few among them would even consider their situation incongruous. After all, the Soviet Union has, through military aid and its leverage over participants in the Central America, Chad and Lebanese conflicts, a direct interest in the outcome which for most delegates automatically removes such issues from the interest sphere of the United Nations.

What is of concern is the reaction of the United States: the casual manner in which their lobby for putting pressure on the American Government is being shrugged off. The tyranny of the majority, in Patrick Moynihan's phrase, seems suddenly to have become meaningless. Indeed, there was barely disguised contempt in the reaction of Ambassador Lichtenstein this week to the legalistic posturings about the banning of Aeroflot flights, as a result of which Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko would have had to land at an air force base to attend the session.

If the members of the United Nations feel they are not welcome, Mr Lichtenstein said, then the United States strongly encourages such member state seriously to consider removing themselves and this organization from the soil of the United States. Members of the American mission would wave them a fond farewell as they sailed into the sunset. It was strong language and the White House was obliged to acknowledge that as such it hardly expressed official policy, but there was no comment on the statement's general tenor of disenchantment with the United Nations. That is not a new development. It is merely being more clearly stated and acted upon.

At the start of his term, President Reagan stated that his foreign policy would be shaped by America's national interest, and in the month of his inauguration Mrs Jean Kirkpatrick warned the United Nations that the administration would

not be thwarted in this by the world body. Even then she was hinting at a withdrawal of American support for UN bodies if they worked against the interest of the United States.

The heyday of the coalition of unrestrained Third World demands and Soviet imperialism that rules the UN General Assembly is over. Having long since lost the power to effectively influence governments in their foreign policies, its role in recent years has been to act as a diplomatic pressure group on behalf of the coalition. Judging by the reaction this week from the representative of a country that pays a quarter of its budget, even that period, with its cynical perversion of the organization's original ideals, is drawing to a close.

CSO: 3400/33



**SOUTH AFRICA**

**GENERAL MINNAAR EXTRADITION HEARING REPORTED**

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Sep 83 p 3

[Article by Fred de Lange]

[Text] A DOCTOR in Ciskei told Major-General Taillefer Minnaar shortly before his transfer to Weskoppies Hospital, Pretoria, she would get him out of Ciskeian detention.

Gen Minnaar, former state security advisor to Ciskei, was giving evidence at his extradition proceedings in the Pretoria Magistrate's Court yesterday.

Ciskei seeks his return in connection with allegations of the illegal possession of arms, ammunition and explosives

**Complained**

Gen Minnaar said he was held in custody in Ciskei after being arrested under security legislation on the 19th of July this year when he complained to a doctor he was worried about his wife and children.

"The doctor then told me I should not worry as she would get me out of prison.

"The next day she came to see me bringing an official of the prison with her. I was told I was being sent to Weskoppies Hospital because I showed suicide tendencies," Gen Minnaar said.

Gen Minnaar denied he was arrested by Ciskeian authorities because of illegal possession of arms and ammunition and explosives.

**Feared**

He said he was under the impression, after being asked if General Sebe had asked him to assassinate President Lennox Sebe, he was being held because it was feared that he might have something to do with a plot to overthrow the Ciskeian government.

"I thought it was because of rivalry within the government. I think there is an idea in Pres Sebe's mind that the government of Ciskei was to be overthrown and that Gen Charles Sebe, was getting too powerful," he said.

Gen Minnaar also denied in court that explosives found in an office he occupied for a time in Mpassa, the training base of "Sword of the Nation", were under his control.

"Those explosives were for training purposes and anybody who wanted to could use them," he said.

#### Discipline

An ex staff sergeant in the South African Defence Force who was seconded to Ciskei, Mr Pierre Rautenbach, told the court discipline in the Ciskei Defence Force was at a very low level and that no control was kept over arms and ammunition.

He said during his time in Ciskei he never saw any proper records kept about the issuing of weapons to military personnel.

He told the court Gen Minnaar gave him some explosives and handgrenades to be used as training, from a trunk in Gen Minnaar's office which was generally regarded as unit property.

A French citizen, who is working in Ciskei as a Lieutenant in Ciskei Defence Force, Mr J P Guerrer, told the court he had made several representations to Gen Charles Sebe about certain aspects of discipline in the Ciskei Defence Force.

He also told the court the explosives in Gen Minnaar's trunk in his office at Mpassa, were generally regarded as training material and that he, in fact, had used them on one occasion for that purpose.

#### Explosives

"The keys to the trunk of explosives and Gen Minnaar's office were left in the telephone room at the base, and everyone at the base had access to it," he said.

Mr Guerrer said on one occasion Gen Minnaar told him he could use it whenever he liked.

He said that it was impossible to use explosives in the trunk for anything other than training purposes because "it was just bits and pieces of different kinds of explosives."

The council for the defence once more applied for bail to be set for Gen Minnaar because of his close ties in South Africa and because he was determined to stand trial in Ciskei and was not planning to flee the country.

#### Opposed

The State opposed the application because of unknown reasons but alleged that Gen Minnaar had a bank account in Switzerland.

Gen Minnaar conceded he had a bank account in Switzerland but said the account was no longer in use.

"The account was used in 1973 when the then Bureau of State Security insisted that I open my account for them to pay in my salary while I worked in Britain and Central Africa," he said.

CSO: 3400/1955

NATAL MAYORS BACK REFORM PROPOSALS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Sep 83 p 12

[Text]

**DURBAN.** — If mayoral opinion is anything to go by, the National Party's constitutional proposals have been firmly embraced by local government in Natal, seen as the most crucial province in the referendum battle.

Durban's Mayor, Mrs Sybil Hotz, said the plan offered real hope for Indian, Coloured and Black participation in decision-making at regional level.

"Everyone has a say in hard services such as water and electricity," she said.

Even the mayors of traditionally more conservative areas in Northern Natal not only approved of the new constitution, but were optimistic about it being only the beginning of an on-going process to broaden the base of decision-making in South Africa.

Only one "No" vote was recorded in a survey

of 14 local authorities, while Mr Dawid Reyneke of Ladysmith, and Mr Gerald Truter of Richards Bay, had no comment to make.

Objections to the principle of power-sharing, as expressed by the Conservative Party and Herstigte Nasionale Party, were not recorded.

Miss Pamela Reid, the Mayor of Pietermaritzburg, rejected the plan. She said the proposals excluded the majority of South Africans.

"I do not believe reform can be disguised as a cosmetic reshuffling of functions. We need proper and real change, not a face lift," she said.

Her stand is a lonely one, however. Although a number of mayors expressed disapproval at the exclusion of Blacks, they were enthusiastic at their being brought increasingly into the picture.

News by D Bantilo, 12 Devonshire Place, Durban.

CSO: 3400/1955

SSC OPERATIONS LAID BARE TO PRESS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Sep 83 p 13

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

THE State Security Council (SSC) was an inter-departmental co-ordinating forum which operated in an advisory capacity to the Cabinet, Lieutenant Gen A J van Deventer, secretary of the SSC, told an international Press conference at the Union Buildings yesterday.

As such it had no power to execute its own plans.

Gen Van Deventer rejected criticism from various local and overseas sources that the SSC was prescribing to the Cabinet, or even more, that it was the real decision making body.

He vehemently disputed suggestions that the SSC had initiated the Seychelles raid, the handing over of K'Nswane to Swaziland or that it was interfering in the internal affairs of neighbouring states.

He said the SSC was interested in what was happening in neighbouring states, but only insofar as it affected the national security of South Africa.

**Unique**

Genl Van Deventer stressed the SSC was not

unique to South Africa. The USA had a national security council, chaired by the US President, and it advised the Pres on domestic, foreign and military policies.

The South African SSC, which had no decision-making powers in its own right, had to collect and disseminate information on national security matters and advise the Cabinet.

It consisted of the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, as chairman, the senior Cabinet Minister, Mr S P Botha, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, and of the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange.

The Prime Minister could ask any other Cabinet Minister, concerned with a matter under discussion, to attend SSC meetings.

There were also a number of senior officials who were permanent members of the SSC.

He pointed out that South Africa was the only Western country where officials were members of the security council.

They are: The Sec-



retary for Security Intelligence, Dr Neil Barnard; the Chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen; the Director General of Foreign Affairs, Mr Hans van Dalen; the Director General of Justice, and the Commissioner of the South African police.

### Approval

The Prime Minister could also co-opt the heads of any other state departments to attend discussions by the SSC.

Genl Van Deventer said any Cabinet Minister or departmental head who wished to attend a SSC meeting, or who wanted to make a recommendation to the SSC, could attend its meetings with the approval of the Prime Minister.

The main duties of the SSC were to "advise" the Government in the formulation of national policy and strategy in relation to the security of the Republic, and the manner in which such policy or strategy would be implemented and executed.

The active Security management system of the SSC functioned at national, inter-departmental, departmental, sub-departmental and on a regional basis throughout South Africa.

The inter-departmental co-ordination was being undertaken by committees set up to cover the fifteen areas of common concern within the security field.

Genl Van Deventer said the fifteen areas included fields such as constitutional matters, economic matters, military and police matters, civil defence, community services and all cultural matters.

### Fields

He said the aim of these committees was to address matters relating to national security in their specific fields.

The SSC meet every 14 days, like the other four Cabinet Committees.

There are four Cabinet Committees. One each for economic affairs, social affairs, constitutional affairs and for national security — the latter known as the State Security Council.

Each had a works committee, which supported the Cabinet Committees in the implementation of their tasks.

The main function of the works committee was to discuss all the matters which were to be put before the SSC and to make recommendations regarding the advice the council should give to the Cabinet.

The SSC had a secretariat which supported both the works committee and the SSC in the performance of their functions. As such it provided the necessary full-time staff organisation.

### Situation

The secretariat co-ordinated all the inputs affecting a specific situation and provided the SSC, through the works committee, with an "unbiased" and objective recommendation.

It also ensured that Cabinet decisions in respect of national security were passed on to the various departments for implementation, and it monitored the execution of actions.

Genl Van Deventer stressed no planning could be done by Government without intelligence,

and that it was therefore a prerequisite that the Cabinet and all decision-makers be provided with timely, "unbiased and objective intelligence".

The secretariat was not involved with the actual collection of intelligence. This was provided by the so-called intelligence community, namely the Police Force, Defence Force, the National Intelligence Service and the Department of Foreign Affairs.

### Effort

The interpretation thereof on a national level was, however, done by the secretariat and a joint effort of members of the intelligence community.

The secretariat consisted of four branches, namely the strategy branch, the national intelligence interpretation branch, the strategic communications branch and by a purely administrative branch, Genl Van Deventer said.

He said the joint management centres operated at regional and local level and through their respective departments made a contribution to the "policy concerned".

### Confronted

Genl Van Deventer concluded that the philosophy on which his organisation was based, was that the Republic of South Africa was confronted by a multi-dimensional threat, in the sense that its enemies attacked the constitutional, economic, social and security bases in accordance with a co-ordinated plan or strategy.

## SOUTH AFRICA

### BRIEFS

SAIC APPROVAL 'REMOTE'--DURBAN--The chances of the South African Indian Council accepting the Government's constitutional proposals were now "very remote," the executive chairman of the council, Mr Armichand Rajbansi, said this week. Mr Rajbansi also confirmed he had now cancelled the special session of the full council called for October 17 to decide its final position on the proposed new constitution. He said reports that the SAIC mission to Ulundi had gone to seek Chief Buthelezi's blessing for participation by his National Peoples' Party in the proposed new parliament were incorrect. News by N Bissetty, 12 Devonshire Place, Durban. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Sep 83 p 12]

MALATJI DECISION--THE TRANSVAAL Attorney-General Mr J Nothling will soon announce his decision on whether or not to charge the Soweto security policeman connected with the death of former political detainee Paris Malatji, shot early this year. Mr Malatji of Mofolo, Soweto, was shot in the head at Protea Police Station only two days after he was picked up at his home for questioning. According to a post mortem report he died from a bullet which had been fired into his head from point-blank range. Mr Nothling said he was still busy with the report and would make his decision on Friday. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 22 Sep 83 p 3]

FORT HARE QUIET--FORT Hare University was calm on Tuesday after the petrol bombing of a hostel room early on Tuesday morning. Mr Norman Holliday, public relations officer, said students were attending lectures and no further incidents had occurred on the campus. Minor damage was caused to furnishings when the petrol bomb was thrown through the window of a mens' residence room. Mr Holliday said a few Ciskei police were patrolling the campus at night but were not on campus during the day. Students were awaiting the university council's decision whether they would be allowed to write end of term examinations missed during a total boycott of lectures last week. The students were protesting against the arrest of 45 people during unrest on September 12. Mr Holliday did not know when the council would meet. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 22 Sep 83 p 3]

EDUCATION CHIEF DENIES BAN--THE Department of Education and Training last night repudiated newspaper reports alleging it had placed a ban on its Black pupils participating against children of other population groups. The Director-general Dr A B Fourie, said in statement his department at no stage placed

such a ban. His department's sports policy was that school sports were in integral part of the entire academic and educational programme. Provision had been made for principals and staffs of individual schools to accept responsibility for arranging sports at local level. The objective was to afford all pupils the opportunities to participate and to represent their schools, subject to their individual talents. The policy was, therefore, that school sports should be the responsibility of local organisations and the regional and national sports councils which were elected by teachers themselves, Dr Fourie said. Any competitions against schools which did not fall under the jurisdiction of his department were arranged with the approval of the different sports councils at different levels. "There is, therefore, no ban on matches being arranged between schools of different population groups and reports stating that it is the department's policy to discourage 'mixed sports' are false and malicious," Dr Fourie stressed. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Sep 83 p 2]

**TERRORISTS' TRIAL**--THE Pretoria treason trial yesterday entered its third day of being held in camera in the local Supreme Court. Following a ruling by Mr Justice H H Moll, both the Press and members of the public have been barred since Monday from listening to evidence given by two State witnesses whose identity may not be disclosed. The two unidentified men are testifying against Mr Alpheus Zacharia Molotsi (28) and Mr Jacob Molefe (23), both alleged members of the banned African National Congress (ANC) who have pleaded not guilty to the main charge of high treason, two alternative counts under the Terrorism Act and attempted murder. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Sep 83 p 2]

**NUCW DEFENDED**--MRS LUCY Mvubelo, general secretary of the National Union of Clothing Workers, said her union did not talk shop like other unions but had benefits for the members which were second to none. Mrs Mvubelo also said the fact that they had accepted R27 as a starting wage for learner machinists was not because of lack of trying. She said the employers were constantly threatening to move their workers to the Border industries where labour is cheap. "Our union is among two unions in the industry which works a 40-hour week. We achieved this as far back as 1948. We have the best holidays and eight holidays are paid for. In addition to this we have wonderful benefits like provident fund, medical aid and medical benefit. Today members of our union, who are predominantly women, are able to buy their own houses because of the provident fund. They have thousands of rands in the fund. And every second year they share unclaimed provident funds and they get more than they contributed," Mrs Mvubelo said. Mrs Mvubelo said they also had a group funeral scheme. The scheme covered the entire family and the spouse received R1 000. Should the member die the dependents are covered for life. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Sep 83 p 2]

**MINE UNION CHIEFS HELD**--TWO OFFICIALS of the African Mineworkers' Union, who were held in Rustenburg where they had gone to recruit miners for their union last Friday, have been charged with furthering the aims of an unlawful organisation. This was confirmed yesterday by Major H V Heyns, of the Public Relations Division of the South African Police in Pretoria. Maj Heyns said the two men, Mr Themba Nontlantane, of Rockville, Soweto, and Mr. Patrick

Tsholetsane, of Munsieville in Krugersdorp, were to have appeared in the Rustenburg Magistrates' Court yesterday. The two are organisers of the African Mineworkers' Union, and according to a spokesman for the union, they had gone to Rustenburg to recruit miners on Friday when police held them. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Sep 83 p 2]

MILITARIZATION DIMINISHES FREEDOMS--South Africa is on a military road of diminishing freedoms. Those are the words of former RAND DAILY MAIL editor, Allistair Sparks. He was delivering the 13th annual Academic Freedom lecture at Witwatersrand University in Johannesburg last night. He says South Africa is demanding more and more blind loyalty, discipline and obedience. He says the country is becoming increasingly militarized, and a military philosophy is one of discipline and obedience rather than questioning and debate. Sparks says an example of this was the fact that the government had prevented world famous journalist and author, Jacobo Timerman, from delivering last night's lecture. He says the government's action shows South Africans to be, in his words, small-minded and lacking in maturity. [Text] [MB220919 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0800 GMT 22 Sep 83]

FREED OF TREASON CHARGE--Pietermaritzburg, 22 Sep (SAPA)--A Ciskeian citizen, convicted in Pietermaritzburg of being a member of the African National Congress and taking part in terrorist activities against South Africa, was today found not guilty of high treason. Mr Justice N.S. Page said at the time of his arrest the man was a citizen of the Ciskei and he did not owe allegiance to the Republic of South Africa. The Ciskei ceased to be part of South Africa on 4 December 1981. The man is Mr Mwakhe Hespro Cikozani, 31, of Zwelitsha. He and his co-accused, Mr Lugile Wiseman Magxwalisa, 27, and Mr Siphiso Wellington Dinca, 23, both of Port Elizabeth, were also found not guilty of being in possession or control of explosives in circumstances giving rise to a reasonable suspicion that they intended to injure people or damage property. Mr Magxwalisa was acquitted in respect of caches of explosives found at the Uppington and White Umfolozi railway bridges, while Mr Dinca and Mr Cikozani were charge only with being in possession of the caches found at White Umfolozi. Mr Dinca and Mr Cikozani were also acquitted of being in possession of pistols, ammunition and grenades. Mr Magxwalisa still faces two charges of high treason, and Mr Dinca one of high treason. Mr Magxwalisa also faces a charge of car theft and attempted murder. [Excerpt] [MB221458 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1241 GMT 22 Sep 83]

MEMORIAL MEETINGS BANNED--A ban has been imposed on memorial meetings for anti-apartheid crusader Yusuf Dadoo in several areas of Natal. The commemorative meetings have been banned in the magisterial districts of Pinetown, Umlazi and the Inanda and Verulam areas. The ban comes into effect at 1700 this afternoon and stays in force for 48 hours until 1700 on Sunday evening. Dadoo died in exile in London earlier this week. He was a former president of the



South African Indian Congress and the Transvaal Indian Congress, as well as chairman of the South African Communist Party and a leading African National Congress activist. [Text] [MB230930 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 23 Sep 83]

**SOWETO CITY COUNCILS**--The establishment of city councils for Soweto, Dobsonville and Diepmeadow was announced today in the government gazette. According to our Pretoria news desk, the announcement follows a decision earlier this week that separate city councils would be established for the three residential areas instead of a single local authority encompassing all three townships. Doctor Koornhof, the minister of cooperation and development, held talks in Pretoria last week with representatives of the existing community councils on the issue of amalgamation, and it was decided that each township should have its own city council. The Soweto City Council will consist of 30 members, while 15 councillors will be elected for Diepmeadow, and 7 for Dobsonville. An election date was not given in the government gazette notice, but Dr Koornhof indicated earlier that elections for the three city councils will take place on 25 November. The announcement today of three more city councils brings to 29 the total number of local authorities to have been established. [Text] [MB231440 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 23 Sep 83]

**VENDA OFFERS DEFENSE FORCE TROOPS**--The Venda Government has decided to make its defense force available to South Africa for operational duties. Addressing a passing otu parade marking the first anniversary of the Venda Defense Force, the president of Venda, Mr Patrick Mphephu, said that his government had decided to make the troops available because it realized that Venda was also a target for communist-inspired terrorism. He said that all the free countries in Southern Africa should work together to rid themselves of the evil threat of communism. He also said that the people of Venda did not want anything to do with terrorists or communism and that they only wanted peace and stability. [Text] [MB280933 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 28 Sep 83]

**DELEGATION ABANDONS NETHERLANDS VISIT**--A South African delegation has been forced to abandon a visit of the Netherlands because of anti-apartheid protests. The visit by four independent consultants working for the South African Railways was halted after a lack of clarity as to who extended the invitation. The request to entertain a delegation was made by a planning ministry official, but the ministry spokesperson in The Hague says the move did not have official approval. Widespread protests from Dutch parliamentarians and protest groups greeted the South Africans, and an investigation was launched which revealed the unofficial nature of the visit. [Text] [MB241124 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1000 GMT 24 Sep 83]

CSO: 3400/35



GOVERNMENT TO COMPENSATE LONRHO FOR ASSETS NATIONALIZED IN 1978

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 13 Sep 83 p 3

[Excerpt] THE Government has agreed to pay the London based multinational company--LONRHO--a total of 155.7m/- being compensation for assets it nationalised in 1978.

An agreement to that effect was signed by the two sides in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

The agreement was signed by the leader of the Government task force who is also the Chairman and Managing Director of the National Development Corporation, Ndugu Arnold Kilewo and LONRHO's Executive Director, Mr. "Tiny" Rowland.

Part of the payment was effected at the signing ceremony when Ndugu Kilewo presented Mr. Rowlands a cheque for 40,601,000/-. According to the terms of the agreement payment is to be made in local currency.

It has been agreed that an account will be opened with the National Bank of Commerce in which all payments will be deposited. The money will be used by LONRHO for investments in the country.

Mr. Rowland said investments would be made in the agricultural and mining sectors.

Yesterday's agreement follows earlier negotiations by the two sides. It was agreed in Dar es Salaam in July that the Government should pay LONRHO a total of 121,525,000/-.

The present figure includes interest, terminal benefits and depreciation since September 1978 to June this year.

According to the agreement the remaining amount will be paid within four years.

Following the agreement LONRHO is expected to resume discussions with the Government concerning reinvestment as well as new ventures. Dates for resumption of talks were not immediately known yesterday.

Ndugu Kilewo and Mr. Rowlands described the agreement as an acceptable compromise representing full and fair compensation to LONRHO.

## MINISTER OF STATE MAKES OPENING ADDRESS AT BAKITA MEETING

### Minister's Remarks

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 14 Sep 83 p 1

[Article by Boniface Byarugaba]

[Excerpt] THE National Kiswahili Council (BAKITA) was yesterday advised to let and help Kiswahili language grow by work-assimilation rather than by grafting.

The advice was given by a veteran Kiswahili promoter and Minister of State in the Vice-President's office, Ndugu Ali Hassan Mwinyi, when opening the Council's two-day meeting in Dar es Salaam.

Ndugu Mwinyi said assimilated words tended to be relevant and simpler to the users than those grafted onto the language. He wondered why Kiswahili could not assimilate words like protein, foot, vitamin or inch from the English language.

He said Kiswahili would not be the first language to grow by assimilation. Many European languages, he explained, grew that way, citing English as having assimilated many words from Latin and French.

Kiswahili was a medium of instruction in primary schools, he said, emphasising the point of assimilating technical words from English. A primary school child who learnt protini or vitamini in Kiswahili would have less difficulty in learning the terms at post-primary levels, he explained.

Although the Council had recommended that Kiswahili be the medium of instruction in primary and secondary schools, Ndugu Mwinyi said, English would remain the medium of instruction above primary school level.

He said the government decided to stick to English language because it was an international communication medium and that Tanzania will for a long time have to rely on expatriate teachers for institutions of higher learning.

Tanzania had no Kiswahili text books for most of the disciplines in post-primary institutions, he explained.

The country would continue sending people overseas for training and the knowledge in English was necessary, he said, adding that for historical reasons Tanzania used English as its main international communication medium.

Ndugu Mwinyi urged the Council to research on dialects, traditional songs, proverbs and tales and publish small booklets for new literates and primary school pupils.

He called for increased co-operation between the Council and neighbouring countries using Kiswahili, adding that the Council should monitor the use of the language outside and receive or provide help to agencies promoting the language. BAKITA should promote exchange of information and delegations.

Some European, Latin and North American countries were teaching Kiswahili, he said, calling on the Council to provide teachers to those looking for them. For, he said, Tanzania was taken as a cradle of Kiswahili.

#### Council's Plans, Proposals

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 15 Sep 83 p 3

[Article by Boniface Byarugaba]

[Text]

**THE** National Kiswahili Council (BAKITA) yesterday pledged to produce booklets that will help foreigners communicate in Kiswahili with ease.

This was one of the tasks set by the two-day meeting of the Council which ended in Dar es Salaam yesterday. The tasks cover a period of three years starting May this year.

According to the document, adopted by the meeting, the Council will produce booklets in Kiswahili-French-English and Kiswahili-German-English.

The booklets would help resident foreigners and tourists pick up the language quickly and communicate with the local people with ease. They will contain simple words and sentences.

The council said it would endeavour to produce the booklets during this financial year.

The Council would also translate *The Economic Textbook for Africa* by Ann Sed-

man, and prepare it for publication this financial year.

The Council also pledged to help budding authors, adding that it intended to produce a guide for aspiring Kiswahili writers.

It said it would go through manuscripts, offer advice and co-operate with publishers in promoting works written in Kiswahili and in encouraging authors.

To stimulate the habit of writing Kiswahili literature, the Council pledged to organise writing competitions and an exhibition of Kiswahili books next year.

A special workshop would be organised to select and decide on the literature to be used in teaching Kiswahili to foreigners.

The council also planned to produce a geography dictionary and establish word bank of African languages.

Closing the meeting, the Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Information and

Culture, Ndugu Gaudiose Tibakweitira, called for strong ties between BAKITA and the newly formed Zanzibar Kiswahili Council.

He suggested that there should be Mainland representation on the Isles' Council and vice versa.

Ndugu Maulid Mohamed Omar, a Zanzibar teacher and long-time member of BAKITA was elected vice-chairman of the Council.

The council was attended by observer from Guinea, Ndugu Alpha O.K. Balde and Alkaly Mahmoud Fofana and Ndugu Stevens Adewole from Nigeria.

CSC: 3400/1952

GOVERNMENT TO SET UP NEW RURAL ELECTRIFICATION COMPANY

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 13 Sep 83 p 1

[Excerpt] THE Government is to set up a new rural electrification company soon to speed up power supply to the rural communities.

The Minister for Water and Energy, Ndugu Al-Noor Kassum, said this in Njombe yesterday when inviting President Nyerere to inaugurate the Njombe-Makambako, Babati and Kondoa thermal electrical project.

Ndugu Kassum said the proposed parastatal, Tanzania Rural Electric Company (TARECO), unlike the Tanzania Electric Supply Company (TANESCO), would not operate on a commercial basis, but would mainly be a service body.

This, he explained, was in line with the Government policy of providing electricity in rural areas where the majority of the country's population live, Shihata reported.

He said the provision of electricity in the rural areas was very crucial in the overall implementation of the national Five-Year Development Plan which stresses irrigation farming and improvement of agro-based industries.

The Minister said TARECO would, among other things, be responsible for research on different sources that could be developed to provide electricity, including biomas, wind and sun rays and find funds for the development of such projects.

TARECO will also research on and chart out a price policy for power consumers besides undertaking electric wiring in rural houses where there are no contractors.

The project, which Mwalimu inaugurated yesterday, has been funded by the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) at a cost of 34.5m/- and involves a thermal power station with a generating capacity of 1.5 megawatts.

Efforts are, however, underway to harness the nearby Ruhuhu River Falls for hydro-electric power with a potential of providing 2.5 megawatts.

The Managing Director of TANESCO, Ndugu Salvatory Mosha, asked the Government to take measures that could reduce the burden of peasants in meeting the exorbitant costs charged by private contractors when undertaking domestic electrical installation.

He observed that although the company was striving to see that electricity reached as many houses as possible, such efforts were being frustrated by unscrupulous contractors who charged between 15,000/- to 20,000/- for a single house.

Ndugu Mosha said while TANESCO expected to register 1,500 customers in Njombe town, only 410 had managed to get electricity into their homes thus utilizing only 245 kilowatts of the 1,500 kilowatts generated by the new power station.

He pointed out that Tanzania per capita energy consumption was only 44 kilowatts per year, compared with 90 kilowatts in Kenya, 573 kilowatts in Mauritius and 7,000 kilowatts in industrialised countries.

The TANESCO Managing Director told Mwalimu and thousands of Njombe residents at the inaugural ceremony that expansion of the National Grid had started and was scheduled for completion by 1985.

In the south, he said, the goal was to spread electricity to Makete, Chunya, Mbozi up to Tunduma town bordering on Zambia, while in the north surveys were underway to enable Manyoni, Kiomboi, Maswa, Geita, Malya, Magu, Ngudu and other townships to benefit from the Grid.

CSO: 3400/1952



MARKETING BUREAU BULLETIN NOTES DROP IN STAPLES' PRICES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 13 Sep 83 p 1

[Text] PRICES of staples in the country fell significantly following the arrival of the harvesting season, improved supplies and the end of the month of Ramadhan.

A monthly marketing bulletin of the Ministry of Agriculture, describing the prices during the months of June and July as being conflicting forces, said prices of maize, wheat, and round potatoes rose during the period at an average of three per cent, 31 and 14 per cent, respectively, while those of banana and rice fell.

The bulletin said harvesting of grain crops as well as good supplies of vegetables tended to push prices down, noting, however, that the end of the fasting month of Ramadhan also tended to push them down because the need for some of the preferred staples had decreased.

However, severe transport problems in July, particularly an acute shortage of diesel had an effect, the bulletin noted, adding that there was marked increase of marketing costs and restricting of supplies.

Maize, which was well into harvesting during the period, was priced higher than in January by 9 per cent, an indication of small surpluses, inflation and the general conflicting price pattern, it said.

Greater farmgate supplies of maize after harvesting which should have slowed the prices, were offset by a scarcity of transport due to diesel shortage in most areas, the bulletin said, adding that the sharpest recorded price increase was that of 110/- per tin in Moshi, an increase of 57 per cent from 70/-.

The prices of dried beans fell by 5 per cent, while those of vegetables were generally downward. Those of tomatoes and onions declined from very high levels experienced earlier in the year. It was only cabbage, the bulletin added, which, as an exception, rose by 15 per cent from June, reaching levels 37 per cent higher than six months ago.

Fruit prices were also up by 14 per cent but those of coconuts remained steady, as they have for all of this year.

According to the bulletin--a monthly by the Marketing Development Bureau--rice prices declined and availability improved in markets during the period, selling at an average of 15/78 per kilogramme, almost twice the official price.

Wheat was only available in markets of producing regions and the average price was 12/43 per kilogramme, which is 31 per cent higher than six month ago.

The price of sorghum, had remained steady, and in Shinyanga it had dropped from 4/- per kilogramme to 3/50 during the reporting period, the bulletin said.

Round potatoes which were up by 14 per cent sold at 12/24 per kilogramme, and the bulletin said this was largely a result of difficulty faced by transporters in the surplus region of Mbeya.

Finger millet registered a slight price increase selling at 12/86 per kilogramme, but fresh cassava remained steady, while dried cassava prices rose in most markets, notably in Lushoto, Bukoba and Kigoma where selling price averaged 45/- per tin.

Price of beans dropped by 5 per cent due to increased production, selling at an average of 10/- per kilogramme. Cowpeas also fell by 8 per cent, averaging nationally at 11/31 per kilogramme. Onions continued to decline in price, selling at 3/50 per kilogramme, a drop of 58 per cent, it said.

The price of tomatoes averaged 16/08 per kilogramme, a result of increased supply; one banana sold at 1/21, cabbage reached an average of 13/03 per kilogramme while oranges shot up by 14 per cent, averaging at 1/80 per fruit, an increase fueled by large price movements in Tanga and Lushoto by 213 and 100 per cent respectively.

CSO: 3400/1952

## BILL TO ESTABLISH ZANZIBAR NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR SWAHILI PASSED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 14 Sep 83 p 3

[Text]

THE Zanzibar House of Representative yesterday passed a bill for the establishment of the Zanzibar National Council for Kiswahili after a short but lively debate, on the history of the language and current trend on the introduction and usage of new words.

The Isles Deputy Minister for Education, Ndugu Mwinyiwesa Idarusi, said the bill was long over due and expressed hope that the new council would not take long to defend the language and promote it for the good of the Kiswahili speaking peoples and the world community at large.

Ndugu Idarusi said it was high time that films which are shown in Zanzibar and Pemba cinemas and those on television had Kiswahili subtitles.

The council, he said, should also take note of the emergence of several new words, some of which were irrelevant.

Ndugu Abdalla Saidi Haji (Chake) wanted the council to make proper analysis of new words and work closely with the Mainland Kiswahili Council (BAKITA) so as not to confuse people.

The member wanted more people from the Institute of Kiswahili and Foreign Languages to be members of the council, instead of two as proposed in the bill.

The Minister for Lands, Housing and Construction, Ndugu Aboud Talib, who has worked with BAKITA for more than 10 years, said every effort must be made to defend and promote Kiswahili.

He gave a brief history on steps taken to develop the language, dating back to 1924 when it was agreed in Mombasa that Zanzibar should be the centre for Kiswahili promotion.

Ndugu Aboud said the new council must exercise patience in introducing new words which must first be accepted by the people before putting them into use.

He expressed hope the Isles Kiswahili council would fully co-operate with its Mainland counterpart to lay down a strong base for the promotion of Kiswahili for the future generation.

Ndugu Maulid Makame (Zanzibar Central) said the new Council should invent new words to cope with world developments, instead of switching well established words such as karo (cesspit) to mean school fees.

Winding up the debate the Minister for Information, Culture and Sport, Ndugu Issa Mohamed Suleman, pledged to consider seriously views expressed by the members and do everything possible to defend and promote Kiswahili.

## BRIEFS

CCM TO EAST EUROPE--A THREE-MAN CCM delegation led by the Head of the Economic Affairs and Planning Department of the NEC Secretariat, Ndugu Seif Shariff Hamad, left Dar es Salaam yesterday for a training tour of six eastern European countries and Cuba. Other members of the delegation are the NEC member and Morogoro Regional Party Secretary, Ndugu Nicodemus Banduka, and an official at the CCM headquarters, Ndugu J.Z. Chiligati. The delegation will visit Albania, the Germany Democratic Republic (GDR), Romania, Hungary, Bulgaria and Cuba. The tour is part of the implementation of an agreement on co-operation between CCM and the ruling parties of the six countries. A statement issued by the Political propaganda and Mass Mobilisation Department of the NEC Secretariat said the delegates' tour would help in cementing relations between CCM and the ruling parties of the six countries. While in Romania, the statement said, the delegation would sign a cooperation agreement between CCM and the Romania Communist party. [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 14 Sep 83 p 3]

ZANZIBAR OIL EXPLORATION--OIL exploration at four areas in the Zanzibar coastal line has shown positive signs and plans are underway for the start of drilling and further investigations, the Zanzibar House of Representatives was told here yesterday. Replying to a question raised by Ndugu Mohamed Bilal Chande (Chake Chake), the Minister for Water, Energy and Mineral Resources, Ndugu Hamad Khamis, said oil exploration, which began, in Zanzibar in 1950 by the Shell and BP companies, was now a Union affair and that the Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation (TPDC) was responsible in the supervision of the exploration. He said the TPDC, which took up the matter in Zanzibar and on the Mainland in 1974, had discovered that earlier surveys by Shell, BP and later Agip in 1969, were not detailed. Ndugu Chande wanted to know the progress made on oil exploration in Zanzibar and what the Ministry was doing as far as the project was concerned. [Salim Said] [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 14 Sep 83 p 1]

JAPANESE RICE AGREEMENT SIGNED--TANZANIA and Japan yesterday signed an agreement under which the latter will provide the country with a grant of 40m/- for purchase of rice from Japan. The agreement was signed in Dar es Salaam by the Principal Secretary in the Treasury, Ndugu Fulgence Kazaura, and the Charge d'Affaires in the Japanese Embassy, Mr. Shigetaka Ishihara. Under the agreement which is open until March next year, Tanzania can purchase Japanese rice amounting to 7,500/- tonnes. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 13 Sep 83 p 1]

# DEFENSE COMMITTEE IN KOUDOUGOU MOBILIZES IN AID EFFORT

Ouagadougou L'OBSERVATEUR in French 1 Sep 83 p 7

[Article entitled "Life in the CDR--Koudougou"]

[Text] Repairing the Dam

While young and old alike in the neighborhoods are working together and hurrying to set up their CDR [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution] in order better to defend the Revolution and to set the course for their activities, at the commune level the CPDR [People's Council for the Defense of the Revolution], in charge of coordinating all the activities of Koudougou's revolutionary youth group, is not waiting for the authorities or officials of the CNR [National Council of the Revolution] to ask it to undertake this or that, in order to make itself useful to the city.

And so, on 22 August the active members of the CPDR, the merchants, the truck drivers and the youths of the city arranged to meet at Dam No. 1 in Koudougou, where they undertook to reinforce the embankment. With the recent heavy rains the embankment in question had given way and the dam waters were disappearing into the ground. Aware of the difficulties encountered by both people and animals in the dry season, the youths decided to prevent the dam waters from escaping.

So, with the aid of the training center of the Petit Séminaire Notre Dame d'Afrique which made a tractor available to them, and the mayor's office, which saw to the transportation of pebbles, the young volunteers of the Revolution, under the supervision of agent Voyer of the mayor's office, reinforced the embankment properly and gave the spillway a good slope.

## Transporting Provisions

Anxious to encourage the help the CNR to pursue and multiply its humanitarian assistance, which consists of sending provisions quickly to the starving communities, the truck drivers' trade union made seven trucks available to the OFNACER [National Grain Office], which made possible the transportation of 76.8 tons of millet, 76.55 tons of corn and 12.5 tons of rice for provisioning certain localities where the food crisis does not permit a longer delay.



Thus a first tonnage distribution program, which took into account the quantities currently available in storage at OFNACER, shows that 165.85 tons have been dispatched: to Fara (27.5 tons); Leo (50.35 tons); Ouessa (16 tons); Bourra (14 tons); Bouyounou (14 tons); Cassou (12 tons); Samba (14 tons); Nanoro (16 tons); Sabou (7 tons).

#### Road Repair

Still within the framework of public service investments marking the revolutionary option, on Saturday 27 August 1983 the members of the CPDR, the truck drivers and the neighborhood youths proceeded to repair the roads which lead to the central market in Koudougou.

In addition to the fact that they took an active part in the work, the truck drivers of Koudougou once again proved their good intentions by making eight dump-trucks available to the volunteers for collecting fine gravel and pebbles.

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